The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,194.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

ALLARDICE—PYCROFT—January 4th, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Rev. R. Murphy, L L. D., Captain J. McDermid Allardice, H. M. 76th Regiment, to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of T. Pycroft, Esq., M. C. S.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

NIXON—December 30th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. Robert J. A. Nixon, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Bijnore, of a son.

WACHSEL—January 3rd, at Umballa, the wife of J. Wachsel, Esq., Telegraph Department, of a son.

DEATH.

OWEN—January 5th, at Chanda Dak Bungalow, 18 miles north of Gwalior, Herbert Arthur William, the dearly loved child of Herbert Owen, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 25 days.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.......................... £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class......................... „ 35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co. 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Hauscom, will be despatched on 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H Atkinson, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.............................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.. 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 550 tons, 100 H. P., R. Taunton, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	& 15	Leave Calcutta	1	& 15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2†
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "CHEDUBA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., J. Maddison, R. N. R. Commander, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th January.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla ... „	Sunday.	Calicut .. „	Sunday.
Goa........ „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar ..... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta ..... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore... „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ...... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore ... „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 13th January at 2 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 15th proximo.*)

THE new Iron Clipper built ship "BRITISH NATION," 1302 tons register, classed double A. 1. at Lloyds, H. D. Rowe, Commander.

This fine vessel has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will sail as above.

For particulars apply on board to Captain Rowe, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *British Nation.*

FOR HAVRE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO.

THE British Ship "VECTIS," 591 Tons register, Captain Everitt, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will be despatched as above. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co. Agents of ship "Vectis."

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,158 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8th January 1866.

NOTICE TO STEAMER PASSENGERS.—Under arrangements with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL AND THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES the BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) will in future despatch one of their new screw steam yachts, the *Rose, Shamrock*, or *Thistle*, to convey passengers to and from the inward and outward Steamers of the above Companies.

For the convenience of persons desirous of meeting friends a steam yacht will leave Apollo Bunder for the inward English Mail Steamers when they have passed the Inner Light Ship.

For the incoming Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company a Steam Yacht will meet them as soon as they arrive at their moorings.

For the outgoing English Mail Steamer the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 9 A. M. precisely, and for the outgoing Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company punctually one hour before the advertised time of the steamers' sailing.

In cases where the Steamers of either Company arrive after sunset the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 A. M. on the following morning.

Passengers proceeding from the Bunder should not give up their Tickets until the return journey.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Countess Russell*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Countess Russell*.

Bombay, 6th January 1866.

NUMBER FOUR of "PUNCH IN INDIA" will be Published on SATURDAY MORNING NEXT. Parties requiring Extra Copies to send home by the Mail, should communicate with the Publisher at once in order to avoid disappointment.

THE NAGPORE EXHIBITION.—For a full and particular account of the same, by the Ghost of Mr. Barney Maguire, See No. IV. of "PUNCH IN INDIA," to be published on SATURDAY MORNING.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે મીકાનીકસ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाँबे मेकानींकस बीलडींग कंपनीं (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office on TUESDAY the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering certain matters connected with the sale of the Company's property in the Fort, and transacting such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., general merchants and musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid-gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—The Liquidator requests that holders of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank Stock who have not yet paid the contributory Call of Rupees Twenty per Share now due, will do so at once, as otherwise they will render themselves liable to forfeit their claim to rank as Shareholders in the National Bank of India from 1st instant, and to participate in the current half year's dividend.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

Bombay, January, 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in order to carry out the arrangement for amalgamation with the National Bank of India (Limited) as from the 1st January 1866, it has been found necessary to make a Call of Rupees Twenty per share in the Capital of the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank (Limited). This Call is made payable at the office of the National Bank of India on or before the said 1st day of January 1866, after which date interest at the rate of 15 per cent will be charged on any Calls then remaining unpaid.

On payment of this Call holders of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank stock will be entitled to rank as Shareholders in the National Bank of India as from 1st January 1866, and to receive when ready National Bank of India Certificates in exchange for Indo-Egyptian shares in the proportion of 2 shares in the National Bank of India of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, but having only Rs. 250 per share paid up for every 5 shares of the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank having Rs. 100 per share paid up.

The Liquidator when notifying this Call deems it as well to state, for the information of Shareholders, that it is made to cover sundry claims on Bankrupt Estates which the National Bank of India is unable to take over, and that he fully anticipates when the Dividends from the Estates referred to are realized he will be in a position to refund about one half of the amount of this Call to the holders of the Call Receipts. Due notice of refund will be given.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

Bombay, 18th December 1865.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his office up to noon on FRIDAY the 12th instant, for the conveyance of Troops and Invalids from Bombay to Spithead, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

Invalids 102
Men in health.......................... 70
Children............................... 41

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 30th January 1866.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th January 1866.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY the 15th day of January 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2276, dated 20th December 1865, forwarding copy of a letter from Captain S. Osborn, Agent G. I. P. Railway, No. 6223, on the subject of the overbridges question.

2. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2267, dated 20th December 1865, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution, on the subject of a notification fixing the annual rate on Houses, Buildings and Land for 1866, at 6 per cent. per annum, to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

3. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2250, dated 16th December 1865, forwarding, for the information of the Worshipful Bench, copy of his letter, No. 2219, dated 11th instant, to Cooverjee Cowasjee and others, marketmen, dealers in vegetables, fruits, &c., of Bombay, in reply to their petition dated in November 1865.

4. Also a petition to the Worshipful Bench by marketmen, frequenting the public markets.

5. A letter from Mr. P. Higgins, dated 18th December 1865, requesting the Clerk to submit to the Worshipful Bench his application for a reward for service done to the Municipality.

6. A copy of the Government Resolution, No. 2564, dated 19th December 1865, on the subject of the site for public markets on the Esplanade.

7. Contract for feeding Municipal Bullocks.

8. Draft Bye-Laws for regulating the supply of water in Bombay.

9. A letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 62 dated 4th January 1866, submitting for consideration applications from Ragonath Doolba Senoy and Ramcristna Hurree Shastree for superannuation pension.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd January 1866.

To C. E. Stanger Leathes, Esquire, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—In addition to the business to be submitted to the Worshipful Bench for consideration on MONDAY next, the 15th day of January instant, I beg to inform you that it is my intention to propose the following Resolution, viz.:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to "purchase from Mr. Eduljee Framjee Dhondy for Rupees "1,830 a piece of Land containing 183·64 square yards, "situate near the Churney Road and adjoining the oarts "of Pandoorung Bhiccajee, and that the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to sell to Mr. Eduljee Framjee "Dhondy for Rupees 1 830 a piece of Land containing "91·82 square yards, abutting on the said Churney Road "and adjoining other land of the said Eduljee Framjee "Dhondy."—Your most obedient servant.

(Signed.) A. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 9th January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished, throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged, for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATTEE HINDUSTANI and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine for the passage of the undermentioned to the Ports below stated:—

From Bombay to the Andamans.—For (82) eighty-two Native Convicts. Vessel finding fittings and provisions, a Native Guard accompanies these Convicts. Vessel finding for them Provisions only.

From Bombay to Singapore.—For two time-expired Convicts. Vessel finding Provisions only.

No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Offig. Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given to Mr. MEERJEEBHOY BAPOOJEE VICAJEE to act as Manager of the Oriental Financial Association (Limited) by the Directors of the said Association, has been THIS DAY REVOKED, and Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM PEREIRA has been appointed Manager of the said Association.

HUNSRAZ CURRUMSEY, Chairman.
SOOMABHOY AHMEDBHOY. }
NANSEY CURRUMSEY. } Directors.
BHARMUL PURBUT. }
ESSABHOY AHMEDBHOY, }

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered $\frac{c}{29}$—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

NOTICE!!!—THE "BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY" is now in full operation under European Superintendence and the community can have BREAD of unquestionable quality and of any description delivered at their residences every morning. Orders to be sent in writing to the Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre—*Monthly bills*. Ship's supplied with Bread, Biscuits, Flour, Bran, &c., on the Captain's application on the premises or at the Office No. 5, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company duly held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 28th August last, viz.—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily," be confirmed; and the undersigned were thereupon duly appointed Liquidators of the Company.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE,

Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association, (Ld.)

Bombay, 21st October 1865.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight......... 7 per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight......... 9 ditto.
For 12 months' sight .... 9 ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

MR. CHARLES LIDBETTER is admitted a PARTNER in our firm from this date.

Kurrachee, 1st January 1866.

T. LIDBETTER & Co.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 100 per Share has been made payable at the Office of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited) within fifteen days from this date.

R. KING GILLAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

COTTON SEED.—All who are desirous of obtaining supplies of Cotton Seed for next season's sowing are requested to apply to the undersigned.

2. Arrangements can be made for procuring the varieties noted in the margin.

New Orleans.
Sea Island.
Egyptian.
Peruvian.
Dharwar acclimatized.
New Orleans.
The Indigenous varieties.

3. Applications on this notice should contain explicit particulars and must reach this Office before the 15th of February next.

W. WALTON,
In Charge Office of Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, Dharwar, 30th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. HEERJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

Mr. RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA and Mr. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA have THIS DAY been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

Mr. THOMAS LIDBETTER will SIGN our FIRM from and after THIS DATE.

DOSSABHOY & MERWANJEE & Co.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, 1st Jan. 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P M, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance sheet made up to the end of December 1865.
2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

NOTICES.

BADHAM & COMPANY, Hosiers, Glovers, and General Warehousemen, *Apollo House, Apollo and Marine Streets, Bombay*, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their Stock, and beg an inspection of the same in their Warehouse, which has been fitted up with great care; Mofussil orders will have their strict attention. Catalogues will be forwarded on application, with instructions for self-measurement.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind and make of Cotton; Merino and Silk Socks, Silk and Knickerbocker Stockings. From 10 to 20 per dozen.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every make of under vests including the India Gauze, "a la Thresher and Glennys." 4 to 5 each.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Drawers with Broad Belt Bands strongly recommended for corpulent men; Silk and Cotton Bathing Drawers.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Kid Gloves for Gentlemen. Make "Systeme Jouvin" best French Kid. 2-12 per pair.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Military, Dogskin, Tan Cape Cloth and Thread Gloves.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising an immense Stock of all the new Scarves and Ties; White Cambric Ties for evening wear.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising the Alpha and Zephyr White Shirt, universally worn throughout India. Price Rs. 40, 50, 60. Dress Rs. 70 per dozen.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Badham's Silk and Wool. 9-8 each. The original manufacturers, and universally worn in Tropical Climates. The Cashmere; Silk: and all Wool Shirts. Flannel thoroughly shrunk by us in England, Coloured French Cambric Shirts. Rs. 65 per dozen.

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

Comprising the Regent, Dux, India, the fashionable Military Collar now worn at home, and various kinds of Fancy and other Collars. 7 Rupees per dozen.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Ellwood's Helmets and Oxonian Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats, Christy's newly invented Melton Hat, Christy's Tweed and Straw Hats.

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Hand Coat Bags, Portmanteaus, Overland, Trunks, Courier Bags, Hat Cases, Leather Collar Boxes, Silk Umbrellas, Railway Rugs and Mauds' with Straps.

BRACE, BELT, AND HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Guyot's French Brace, Berlin, and Cantab: Belts of various kinds; Sponges in Bags. Cambric Handkerchiefs, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30. Colored Bordered Hemstitched French Cambric and Surat Hankerchiefs.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Cotton Sheeting, Pillow Cases; Damask Linen Table Covers; White and Brown Turkish Towels, Gold Studs of various kinds, &c., &c.

TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied by a remittance to ensure despatch.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALE'S SANDRINGHAM RUG.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

ON the 31st of January 1866 will be sold, at the Office of the French Consular Agent at Galle, on account of whom it may concern, the condemned French Ship *La Ville de Metz*, 720 Tons, from Havre, sheeted with Yellow Metal and Metal Fastenings, with all her Masts, Sails, Yards, Riggings, Boats, Anchors, Chains, &c.

The inventory of the above can be seen at the French Vice Consulate, Bombay, 9, Rampart Row.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, (formerly Pianist with the celebrated Distin Family) begs to announce that he will be happy to give instructions on the PIANO, TUNE PIANOS, and attend EVENING PARTIES, either as ACCOMPANYIST or for DANCE MUSIC. All Communications addressed to Mr. Willy, No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla, next Bungalow to Bombay Hotel.

TERMS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, per month...	30	0	0
One Lesson per week, ditto ditto ...	20	0	0
Attending Evening Parties	20	0	0
Tuning Pianofortes, including a second visit ...	7	0	0

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12½ per share, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be paid at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders in Bombay will be paid Dividends due at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. Marine Street.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MacLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1865.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

MR. P. GRANT, Saddler, Poona, has, in consequence of his Son's death, closed the Poona Branch' of his business. He, therefore, requests that all Debts, due to him and the late Firm of P. GRANT & SON, be remitted to him, in Bombay, from the 1st of January 1866.

Poona, 26th December 1865.

TENDERS willl be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on MONDAY the 15th instant, for the conveyance of Troops from Bombay to England (calling at Plymouth for orders). The strength of which is noted in the Margin.

22 Officers.
387 Men.
45 Women.
11 Children above 10 years
65 ditto under 10 „

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 13th of February next.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a BRANCH HOUSE in London, under the name of FORBES & Co., of Bombay, at 6, East India Avenue, London.

The names of the Partners at present in London are, Mr. Richard Willis and Mr. James Percy Leith; in Bombay, Mr. George Foggo and Mr. James Alexander Forbes

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1865.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. HOSKIN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે બોનડેડ વેરહાઉસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाँबे बाडेड वेरहाउस कपनीं (लीमीटड).

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Rupees 1,600 in all have been called up on the Shares in the above Company; that the Sixth Instalment was due on the 21st January 1865, and the Seventh Instalment was due on the 31st May 1865, unless both the Calls with Interest be paid on or before the 30th instant, the Shares upon which such Calls then remain unpaid will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th January 1866.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held on MONDAY the 29th January 1866 at 4-30 P. M.—to receive a report and abstract of the affairs of the Club for the past half-year, and to elect members of Committee for the ensuing year.

JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th December 1865.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE, of Erskine, Glasgow, receives a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons, to be educated by a first class resident Tutor and Visiting Masters.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Boys whose Parents are abroad, and to Orphans.

Reference kindly permitted to Major HUME HENDERSON, Bombay.

Erskine Manse, Glasgow, Scotland.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864. "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera), has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, December 31st, 1864.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake,—"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. Rogers & Co., Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CREATION OF £2,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in India, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create further Capital required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each, bearing Interest at 5 per cent per annum.

It is also hereby notified that the allotment of such new Shares will be made to the Shareholders on the Register at this date in rateable proportion, and a deposit of £2 or Rupees 21-13-1 per Share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 27th January next.

The option of paying the Shares in full, and converting them into Capital Stock, is given to the Shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these Shares cannot exceed £2 per Share, and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of receipt will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Bombay, Company's Offices, 20th December 1865.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CALL OF Rs. 21-13-1 OR £2 PER SHARE UPON ALL THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rupees 152-11-7 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £14 and £4 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 174-8-8 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £16 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 29th January next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th January, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive Interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with Interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs 43-10-3 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £4 and £14 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders, and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 29th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLES COMPANY (LIMITED).—With reference to the advertisement that appeared in the *Times* and *Gazette* on SATURDAY, Mr. Charles Maybury begs to announce that he has entered into a fresh engagement with the above Company, and that he will be happy to receive and attend to all orders in the Jobbing Department as heretofore.

CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master,
V. L. S. Company (Limited).

December 23rd, 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 18th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., to confirm the following special Resolutions, passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 15th inst:—

That a portion of Clause 7 in the Articles of Association be rescinded so far as the words:—the rate of interest payable in respect of Calls due and payable but unpaid shall be 12 per cent per annum, and in lieu thereof that the rate of Interest payable in respect of Calls due and payable but unpaid shall not exceed 20 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Corporation on MONDAY the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock, when the Report and Accounts for the past year will be presented and Directors appointed in place of those who retire under Clause 52 of the Articles of Association. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th to 29th January, both days included.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN C. TEASDALE, pro. Manager.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle, Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co. Bombay.

UNDER instructions of MONSIEUR PAUL MELLIER OF PARIS, the following 10 Articles will be Raffled for

600 Tickets of 100 Rupees each,
Total value of the Prizes, Rs. 58,200.

1st. The grand Orgne Orchestre, consisting of 360 Instruments, and playing the following Tunes, as written by the Composers:—

1 Ouverture of "William Tell" ....Rossini.
2 Do. of "Guiramento" ....Mercadante.
3 Selection of "Il Trovatore" ....Verdi.
4 Grande Valse "Glorieux Souvenirs de Sevastopol" ....Gavioli.
5 The Arabian National Hymn.

This splendid Instrument is the only one of the kind existing in the world, and at no price can another be obtained. Value Rs. 40,000.

2nd. An elegant gilded Sideboard with marble top, and Looking Glass behind, supporting a large and rich Clock of Bronze, going fifteen days and striking every half hour. The Clock is placed on a stand, containing a Musical Box, with Drum and eight Bells, which plays every hour. On each side of the Clock is a splendid Bronze Candelabrum of ten Lights each. Value Rs. 10,000.

3rd. A first-rate new four seated Phaeton, by the well known firm of Aigner, and can be used in any season. Value Rs. 2,000.

4th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 2,000.
5th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 2,000.

6th. An eight day Clock, with mechanical personages and Musical Box. Value Rs. 1,000.

7th. A very rich Carpet of the well known manufacture of Aubusson, measuring 70 yards square. Value Rs. 300.

8th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 300.
9th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 300.
10th. A ditto ditto. Value Rs. 300.

All those Articles are on view every day from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M., in Apollo Street, No. 30.

The Book for the Raffle is opened from to-day. For any particulars referring to the above, apply to Mr. HANSSEN in charge of this Department in our Office.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE'S SONS & Co.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful, to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with Copper, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication,

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash*.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any par, of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

LOST, HALVES of Government CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 80 as follows:—

No. $\frac{c}{6}$ 67207 for Rs. 20
„ $\frac{c}{7}$ 07838 „ 50
„ $\frac{c}{12}$ 08579 „ 10

Any person bringing them to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*, will be rewarded.

Bombay, 5th January 1866.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, with heat and fire proof roofing. Plans &c. may be seen at our Office. FARNHAM & Co.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,
OUT-FITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS and SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay..................	Treacher & Co. Rogers & Co.
Poonah	Rogers & Co. Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee................	Budgett and Hughes.
Kotree	Budgett and Hughes.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
21, Bellasis Jucnction Road, Byculla,

HAS just received a varied assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, to which she begs to invite attention.

Bonnets for Ladies in Silk and Tulle.
Bonnets in Straw and Crinoline, white and black, trimmed and untrimmed.
Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed.
Hoods in Silk and Cashmere, and Cloaks for Infants.
Muslin Robes for ditto.
Trimmings in Straw, &c, for Ladies' and Children's Hats.
Nickerbocker Suits for Boys.
Dresses, ready-made, for Girls.
Muslin Garibaldies, Lace Jackets, and Black Silk and Lace Boddices.
Black and white Lace Shawls and Mantles.
Organdi Muslin Robes.
Rich French white Skirts.
Horse Hair Petticoats, and Crinolines and French Collapsing Jupons.
Children's Skeleton Hoops.
Riding Belts, Brighton and French embroidered and ventilating Corsets.
Stockings for Ladies and Children.
Handkerchiefs, Hem stitched and worked Borders.
Boots, black Kid Leather and Cashmere, for Ladies and Children.
White Satin Shoes for Ladies.
Collars and Sleeves, and Cuffs and Collars for Ladies.
Black and White Glace Silks and coloured Silk Dress. Pieces, Moire Antiques, &c.
Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Festoon Lace, Bugle Lace Trimmings, and Bugle Gymps or Dresses.
Buckles and Fancy corded Ribbon Waist Belts.
Best Paris Kid Gloves for Ladies—white, black and colored.
Paletots in black Silk, neatly trimmed.
Bijou Ties for Ladies, with Brooch Pin attached.
Bonnet and Velvet Ribbons.
Frizettes, Hair Pads, and Hair Pins.
Flowers, Feathers, Ostrich Plumes.
Marabout and other Fancy Feathers.
Cap Fronts for Ladies' Bonnets and Infants.
Bonnet Falls and Veils in Tulle and Lace for Brides.
Head Dresses, Bridal and Flower Wreaths.
Fashionable Hair Nets in Pearls and Gold and Steal Drops.
Ladies' Back and Children's Forehead Combs.
Also a choice assortment of Perfumery, Hair Powders, Fancy Metal Puff Boxes, Hair Pomades, Cosmetiques, Fancy Toilet Soaps, Sand Balls, Bar Soap, &c. &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully attended to
Hats and Bonnets cleaned and altered.

Bombay, December, 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s 13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE,—
HAUT SAUTERNES, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
L D Bussy best COGNAC, of the mark Z, at Rs. 30 per doz.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

JUST LANDED, ex "MARTABAN." a few dozens of Champagne, best vintage of 1857, at Rs. 40 per dozen.

Bombay, 18th July 1865. LEGGATT & Co.

LEGGATT & Co., 15, Rampart Row, have the following WINES and SPIRITS on sale at their Godowns:—

			Rs.	
PORT WINE—a fine old wine	......	qts.	22	per doz
A good Wine	....		18	„
do.	....	pts.	11	„
CLARETS,—Nos. 1-4 sound Dinner Wines		qts.	18-37	
SPIRITS—Hollands	....	„	15	„
Brandy—pale	....	„	20	„
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	....	„	36	„
do.	....	pts.	16½ to 18	„
Curacoa	....	qts.	36	„
Noyeau	....	„	34	„
Maraschino	....	„	34	„
Barsac	....	„	17	„

LEGGATT & Co., 15, Rampart Row, offer the following WINES and SPIRITS, shipped by Gledstanes, Coningham & Co:—

		Rs.	
Port Wine, some years in Bottle ...	qts.	26	per doz.
Tent Wine		29	„

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases	qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.		29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts.	Rs. 27	„
„ „ 2 „	pts.	14	„
Old Tom		Rs. 20	„

1st September 8865. EWART LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw particular attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. The Still Braunberger Moselle (Rs. 26,) has been so thoroughly appreciated that orders for it must now stand over till next arrival.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The most fastidious will find a Wine to his taste among those mentioned in Messrs. C. P. & Co's Price Lists. Experienced Sherry drinkers are invited to try the Amontilado. Rs. 36. Amoroso (Rs. 30) used to be a favorite with the old Epicures, it is certainly a beautiful liquor, pale, soft and dry. Those who like a dry nutty Sherry will be greatly pleased with the No. 1 brown seal, at Rs. 26 per doz.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
Adelphi, London.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz.	Rs. 90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality........	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown..........	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints......	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co........	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.........	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal........................	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal......................	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule,..	15
Do. Yellow Seal..........................	33
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac........................	34
Do. Brand a Crown......	54
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal.........................	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts..................	36
Do. Pints..............................	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 186 .

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a new and upper storied HOUSE, capable of accommodating two or more Families. Situate at Grant Road, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway. For particulars apply to S. D. ESPERANCE.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Coloael Ballard's Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to [illegible]

11, Forbes St. House [illegible]

TO LET, a large cool [illegible] far from the Court H[illegible] Barrister. Apply to RUSTOM[illegible] Forbes Street.

TO BE LET,—A [illegible] to JAME[illegible]

Bombay, September 1865.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.

Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, near Parell Road. For Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.

J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET (with immediate entry), an upper-storied airy HOUSE on Worlee Hill. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, facing the Sea at Cumballa, near to Mr. Cawasjee Jehangeer Readymoney's Bungalow. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.

MACFARLANE & GREEN.

TO LET, for three years certain, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 104, next to Major Chitty's. For Rent &c. apply on the premises.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, a suitable OFFICE situated in Medow Street, Rent Rs. 250 per month. Apply to JOHN CLOVER & Co.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET.—(With immediate entry.)—The THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Randall & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a considerable demand for Elphinstone shares, new issue, this day, which rose from 150 to 180, and close firm at 170 premium, with an upward tendency. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 5/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	98½
Do.	30 days' sight	98¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	97
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	214

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	1000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co	6,100 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	170 pm.
	1,000	100		New Do.	120 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	960 per share.
110 000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,675 per share.
....		1,000		Port Canning	375 pm.
....	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	2,700 per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan	Rs. 99
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 " " " " 1842-43 " " " " 1854-55	" 89½
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan...1856-57	103¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" 103
Five and a half per cent.	" 108¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Hailes, Lieutenant Colonel J. C., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Broughton, Surgeon Major, Presidency Surgeon, on leave, from Nassick.

GARRISON ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL HEATH.

Bombay, 11th January.

An European Garrison Court Martial will assemble on Saturday the 13th instant, at 11 A. M., at the Mess-room, 1/4 Foot, Colaba, for the trial of Private J. Bridge, 1/4 Foot, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. *President*—Major Warden, 4th Rifles N. I.; *Members*—Captain Smythe, Colaba Sanitarium, Captain Twentyman, 1/4 Foot, Captain Roberts, 1/4 Foot, Captain Lyons, 21st Regiment N. I., and two Subalterns, 1/4 Foot.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 10th January.

Major F. T. Ross, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Sholapoor, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 568 of 1860, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Port Surgeon a member of the Final as well as the Primary Committee Survey of Transports.

Surgeon J. Daubeny is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope with leave of absence for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Major Charles Augustus Moyle, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Surgeon Robert Millar, M.D., having completed twenty years' service to be Surgeon Major.

Major Edward Thompson, 8th Regiment N. I., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet.

Lieutenant Edward Hopper Ashe, Staff Corps, and Lieutenant Arthur Phelps, 11th Regiment N. I., having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain by Brevet.

Brevet Colonel F. Adams, C.B., has been appointed to the Divisional Staff of this Presidency, with the local rank of Major General, vice Sir C. J. Straubenzee, K.C.B., resigned.

Captain James Forbes Robertson, Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major by Brevet.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain:—

Lieutenant Carey James DeLancey.
Lieutenant Adam George Forbes Hogg.
Lieutenant John Foster Forbes.

Lieutenant Thomas Edmond Strong, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain by Brevet.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Crossing Thorp, M.D., having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeon.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 10th January.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to intimate, that in future Officers will not be nominated to any of the following appointments, unless they have passed the examination therein laid for Native Infantry and Cavalry. Further, Officers who have been absent from Military duty any considerable time in excess of two years, will have to undergo the examination:—

Junior Squadron and Wing Officer, Adjutant, and Quarter Master.

Staff Assistant Surgeon E. Wallace, on being relieved of the medical charge of E/14 Royal Artillery, will proceed to Poona and do duty with the 45th Foot.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani, by the first standard:—

Ensign Hugh De La Motte Hervey, 103rd Foot, Ensign G. J. Hare, 103rd Foot, and Ensign C. H. Stoddart, 103rd Foot.

Magazine Serjeant Crawford Lees, employed in the Gun Carriage Department, as Master Artificer, is promoted to Serjeant from the 16th November.

Serjeant James Stebbs, of the Sappers and Miners, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial, is remanded to the local Artillery.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 10th January.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell, Acting 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, has been appointed Assistant to the Political Agent in that province, for the administration of the Wurungaum and Edulabad districts.

Dr. John Kirk has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Zanzibar, vice Dr. Seward, who is acting as Political Agent at that place.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Turnly Barr has been appointed Resident at Baroda.

Mr. C. G. Kemball to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona for the detached Station of Sholapoor, and to act as Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

Mr. J. Edwards, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Tanna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Tanna District.

Azum Keshow Ramchundra, Mamlutdar of Bhimthurry, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District.

Azum Ramchunder Rughoonath Donde, Mamlutdar of Malwan, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions, in the Rutnagherry District.

Mr. F. D. Melvill to act as Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. W. H. Newnham to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapoor.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun for the detached station of Rutnagherry.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Cook (Senior) to be Superintendent of Mahableshwur.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed Examinations in the languages specified against their name on the 8th instant:—

Messrs J. Nugent, and E. Cordeaux, Marathi.
Mr. G. M. Grant, Gujarathi.
Messrs. E. T. Candy, J. R. Middleton, J. McLeod Campbell, R. E. Candy, T. D. Mackenzie, and A. D. Carey, Hindoostanee.

Messrs. A. D. Carey and T. D. Mackenzie to be assistants to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Messrs. J. R. Middleton and J. McLeod Campbell to be Assistants to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Major W. S. Jones, Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, is appointed a Deputy Collector in the town of Bhingar for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1850.

There are two furloughs available during the year 1866, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to allot them as follows:—

Mr. R. White is allowed three years' furlough from the 14th April next.

Mr. J. G. White is allowed furlough for three years from the 14th March next, and is allowed four days' preparatory leave, under Section 3, Chapter I. of the Absentee Rules.

Lieutenant C. F. Baldwin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months to proceed to England on urgent private affairs.

In supersession of former orders the following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant J. L. L. Morant, R.E. (Madras), to act as Executive Engineer, Kaira.

Lieutenant J. D. Cruickshank, R.E. (Bombay), to continue to act as Executive Engineer, Mitrow Canal.

Mr. Chambussappa Buslingappa Dharwarkur has been appointed Deputy Educational Inspector Belgaum Sub-division.

Under the provision of paragraph 8 of Act V. of 1865, License to solemnize Marriages and to issue Certificates of Marriages is hereby given to the Reverend Narrayen Sheshadree, ordained Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland at Indapoor, Poona Zillah.

License to solemnize Marriages under the provision of Act V. of 1865 is hereby given to the Reverend T. L. Wells, B.A., Minister of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Rajkote.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.

Probationary Pilots Hill and Meadows are appointed to serve as passed Pilots on the Establishment, subject to any alteration that may subsequently be made in the Department.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.			
11	St. Hilda	Anderson	Rangoon, Dec. 6.
	Margaret Crawford (s)	Jenkins	Dwarka, Jan. 9.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.			
11	Thomas Hamlin	Jack	Liverpool.
	Aurora	Geet	Rangoon.
	Cyclops	Gardiner	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Lancastrian*, J. Donaldson, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Mareno*, W. Smith, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Sir John Mandeville*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Oomravutty*, for Liverpool.
Ship *South Carolina*, for Liverpool.

BENGAL.

DEPARTURES.—January 5th, Barque *Mahomed Shah*, and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a few utilitarian ICE MACHINES, with 1 cwt. of Compound for each. Price Rs. 75.
J. A. BROWN & Co.
13, Meadow Street.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), some APPARTMENTS near the Young Gentlemen's School, Meadow Street, fit for an Office or a Residence. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, a ten ton CUTTER YACHT, frame blue gum, and teak planking, copper fastened and recently copper sheathed, built on the wave line principle, and very fast, is perfectly staunch and seaworthy, and ready for immediate use, all stores complete, with two good suits of sails. Price Rupees 2,000. Apply to the undersigned.
H. DE LA P. MURPHY.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Government Firewood, Timber, and sorted Teak Rafters, &c., the cuttings of 1863-64 and 1864-65, now lying in the Forests in the several Talookas in the Principal Division of the Tanna Collectorate, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on THURSDAY the 15th February 1866 at 11 A.M.

Conditions of sale and further particulars can be obtained on application at the Collector's Office, Tanna.
E. P. DOWN, Acting Collector.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 8th January 1866.

McCOLLUM AND COUSINS' HIPPODROME, on the Esplanade, Bombay. THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, January 12th, 1866, A GRAND EXTRAORDINARY REPRESENTATION for the BENEFIT of MR. THOMAS McCOLLUM, under Masonic Patronage of the united Provincial Grand Lodges of Western India.

Doors open at half past 7, to commence at half past 8.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, January 13th, positively the LAST PERFORMANCE, for the BENEFIT of Mr. R. COUSINS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class Rs. 5; Second Class Rs. 3; Third Class Standing, 1 Rupee.

All claims on the Direction must be sent in on SATURDAY, as the Company leaves Bombay on the 15th for Calcutta.

HOUSE RATE FOR 1866—Revision of Assessment of Mandvee, Bhooleshwur, Girgaum, Cammatteepoorah Oomerkharee, Mazagon, Mahim and Parell Wards.

The Municipal Commissioner gives notice under Section 64, Act 2 of 1865, that he will proceed to revise the Assessments of the above Wards on and after the 1st February 1866.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the Commissioner in writing at his Office, three days before the 1st February 1866.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 11th January 1866.

N. B.—The boundaries of the Mandvee Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by the Esplanade Cross Road, East by the Sea, North by Pydownee Street and Chambarwada Row, West by the Parell road.

The boundaries of the Bhooleshwur Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by 1st Marine Lane, East by Kalbadavee road, Moombadavee Row, and part of Bhendy Bazar, North by Erskine Road, Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, Thakoordwar Lane and Churney Road, on the West by the Sea.

The boundaries of the Girgaum Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by the Sea, Churney Road and Thakoordwar Lane, East by Ardaseer Dady Street and Trimback Purshotum Street, North by the Grant Road, West by Gomdavee.

The boundaries of the Cammatteepoorah Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the East by the Parell Road, North by a line drawn from the West end of Mount Road to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, West by the South part of Tardeo Road up to Mr. Sunkersett's house, and by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and by Trimback Purshotum Street and Ardaseer Dady Street, South by the Grant Road and part of Girgaum back Road.

The boundaries of the Oomerkharee Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by Pydownee street and Chambarwada Row, East by the Sea, North by Baboola Tank Road and Walpakhadee Road, West by the Parell Road.

The boundaries of the Mazagon Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by the Walpakhadee Lane and the Baboola Tank Road, West by the Parell Road, East by the Harbour, North by a line along the northern boundary of the Mazagon Reclamation to the Mount and by Mount Road.

The boundaries of the Mahim and Parell Wards are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by a line from the middle of the Horby Vallade, East by the G. I. P. Railway, West and North by the Sea, Parell, Seoree and Sion; bounded on the South by a line along the North boundary of Mazagon Reclamation to the Mount, by the Mount Road and from thence by a line drawn Westward; East by the Sea, North by the Sea, West by the G. I. P. Railway until it infringes upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway until it meets the line drawn from Mount Road.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 15th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatchd direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Comorin*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Wednesday ...17th 1h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday ...24th 1h. 45m. A.M.
Full Moon, Wednesday ...31st 1h. 20m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	12	Jupiter rises at 6-1 A.M.	6 37	5 40	7 17	7 49	10th Jan. 1866. Time 6h. 1m. 36s. 4.
Sat.	13	Saturn rises at 1-24 A.M.	6 37	5 40	8 20	8 47	
Sun.	14	2d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 41	9 15	9 37	
Mon.	15	Moon passes 3° 32' N. of Mercury at 2-7 A.M.	6 38	5 42	10 0	10 22	
Tues.	16	Do. 5° 5' N. of Jupiter.	6 38	5 42	10 43	11 4	
Wed.	17	New Moon at 1-28 A.M.	6 38	5 43	11 22	11 42	
Thurs.	18	Day breaks at 5-59 A.M.	6 38	5 44	—	0 2	

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" "	2 8	per Month.
Town Edition. "	20 0	per Annum (in advance).
" "	2 0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Sixth and succeeding lines, each	" 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

No. IV.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY NEXT.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a BALL at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February next, at 9 o'clock.

Full Dress.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 6th January 1865.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 2	KURRACHEE	Jan. 6
AGRA	Jan. 6	LAHORE	Jan. 3
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 5	LONDON	Dec. 4
AUSTRALIA	Sept. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 13	MADRAS	Jan. 6
BANGALORE	Jan. 6	MALTA	Dec. 7
CALCUTTA	Jan. 5	MEERUT	Jan. 5
CAPE	Nov. 18	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 4
CEYLON	Dec. 30	OUDH	Jan. 3
COCHIN	Dec. 30	PENANG	Dec. 25
DELHI	Dec. 30	PUNJAUB	Jan. 3
FRANCE	Dec. 30	SUEZ	Dec. 15
HONGKONG	Dec. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1866.

IT is generally believed that considerable reductions will take place in the army this year, and although we do not credit the statement we have heard, that 16,000 men will comprise the strength of this reduction. We fear that Her Majesty's troops will, at least, as far as India is concerned, be placed upon a very inefficient footing. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first render insane," is a saying we consider just now peculiarly applicable to the English Government in its dealings with this country, and we must protest, in the present disorganised state of the native army, against any reduction of our European strength in India, even to the extent of a single man. The tenure upon which we now hold our Eastern Empire is of the very frailest description, and the uncertainty of its duration cannot but force itself on our minds when we consider that it is mainly dependant upon peace in Europe. But, at any moment a war may arise in the West; and the complications that continually invite our attention in Europe and America are shadows passing over India, indeed, but to be dreaded nevertheless as the prognostications of a thunder storm. We believe that the natives of this country were never less contented with our rule than at the present moment, and that the distress of the people, as a whole, throughout the Empire, is greater than it has been for many years past, while those classes with whom the Government more particularly comes in contact, are alarmed for the stability of our "raj" as they are disgusted with the apparent impecuniosity of the Government. But of the Government, indeed, they have but the very vaguest estimate, as is very natural, when we consider that we Anglo-Indians ourselves, hardly know who governs the country or upon what principles, if any, it is governed, while the authority of the Viceroy has come to be so lightly regarded, that, from a native point of view, we appear to be hastening to a crisis that may lose us an empire at the least.

The wildest reports are in constant circulation throughout the ranks of the native army, and what is worse, are eagerly and faithfully credited, the extraordinary mistakes of Government in army administration now lending a colour to such as formerly were too outrageous for even the belief of an ignorant sepoy; and as straws, tossed by the wind, may bring to our recollections that there are such calamities in nature as tornadoes, so these mutterings, denoting increasing disrespect for our rule, may remind us that a tempest has before now visited India unforeseen by the Government.

Sir Hugh Rose, we believe, expressed his opinion that the native troops in Bengal, under the new organization, were useless. We have heard that Sir Gaspard le Marchant, in Madras, lately characterized them in that Presidency as "rabble," and yet, it is to such troops Her Majesty's Government, in its fondness for army reduction, would confide the defence of this great Empire. Perhaps, it is as well, that now while we enjoy a brief period of European peace, the subject of army reduction should be entered upon. It is certainly better that our strength should be reduced now, than when actually embroiled with America or some great European power; but unhappily, whether in peace or war, India will be a loser by army reduction. Under any circumstances, and even admitting that no present reduction shall take place, we tremble for the safety of this country in the event of European war, and when half of our present European force shall be withdrawn from India as a measure of absolute necessity. With some forty thousand European troops of all arms then, and our undistinguished but numerous "rabble," we shall have to defend not only the immense frontiers of our Empire against foreign foes, but even our own subjects, who would probably take the opportunity to jeer at the boasted power of the British Government, as thus inadequately represented in its hour of need. And the result?—Heaven grant it be not one to us of shame and disgrace.

We are no alarmists, and it is as far from our purpose to attack the ignorance of the Anglo-Indian Government, as it is to depreciate the advantages of the British reliance upon luck, chance, fortune, or, whatever we choose to call it. Still, we have facts before us, from which it requires no very imaginative brain to spin disagreeable fancies, not the least of which is the loss of that great Indian Empire it has lost as a century of glory, blood, time, and money to consolidate, and the degeneration of England to a third rate power.

Will Great Britain revere the memory of Sir Charles Wood and his Council for such results, whether they arise from his ignorance, his apathy, or his obstinacy? We think not, and even at the expense of the Right Honourable Baronet's approval, we say—Reduce the European force in India, and make a present of the Empire to the Indians!

IT is said that Englishmen of the olden time were a much stronger and less diseased generation of mortals than they now are, and, if the two-handed sword of some centuries ago is to be taken as an example of the weapon that soldiers generally were able to wield, unquestionably they must have been so. In those days they could not write their names or understand such books as "Essays and Reviews," but they were vigorous, stalwart, and healthy. In these days every one can write his name, and most people can read Essays and Reviews; but very many are neither stalwart or healthy. Every year the proportion of sickly men and women increases. This arises from different causes. In the first place improvements in the knowledge of medicine enables fathers and mothers to rear weakly children that a few years ago would without doubt have died before they had grown to maturity. Secondly, the tendency of modern populations is to herd together in towns instead of spreading over the face of the country: hence arises the evil of too early marriages, too early families, and too early labour of children. Lastly, and most of all, the advance of intellect and neglect of health is deteriorating the vigour of all civilized nations.

Happily in England we are beginning to do as the Greeks, Romans, and many modern nations have already done, we are making a study of our bodily powers as we do of our minds. Common sense at once forbids that half of us should be all muscle and the other half all intellect. In such a case there could not be much communion between the two. The one would despise the other as contemptible for stupidity and coarseness, or for a meagre body and want of manliness. There are but few subjects to which the words of Horace are more apposite "medio tutissimus ibis." Prudes and stern censors generally hold a different doctrine, considering that man to be most contemptible of all who strives after many pursuits and makes himself master of none. This, however, would not do for society. Directly a man becomes great at any one thing, he almost invariably grows what is vulgarly called sloppy in his subject, and at the same time insufferably conceited in his knowledge of it. Having a *forte* in life and thoroughly appreciating it, he becomes unable to appreciate other *fortes*. How often does a geologist despise an entomologist, a philosopher a dancing master, a musician a painter. Some men can take up many pursuits and acquit themselves creditably in all; but such men are exceptional: every one ought to have to work for his bread in some way or other, and this gaining of his bread ought to be his study in life, after this if he would be a good member of society let him take up other pursuits as a relaxation to himself and pleasure to those amongst whom he is thrown. Wherever people engross themselves too much with their own one pursuit, cliqueism rises: it is want of breadth of mind and pursuit that produces all the narrowness of High Church and Low Church, Whig and Tory, mind and muscle. Amidst all their civilization the Greek and Roman never lost sight of this, and amongst the first study common to all was that of health. They studied, argued, and did their daily business, but they took a wholesome amount of exercise as well. Not very many years ago, every one took his exercise and did but little work. Now things have changed, and too many of us do too much business and too little exercise.

In England the matter is at present engrossing much attention, and the public health is improving on all sides. Sanitary commissions drain towns, factory inspectors refuse to allow children to bend themselves double, or lose their eyesight before they are ten years old for a few shillings a week, and benevolent rich men are giving parks and play-grounds to the multitudes in large cities; but these improvements, great as they are, do no good, comparatively speaking, to any but the lower or lowest orders, and their digestion was perhaps as good before the parks were made though their lives may have been somewhat shorter. The man who wants exercise and recreation most of all is the gentleman who keeps his head above water by mental exertion. In India we should add to these the whole body of Europeans, because the entire amount of their physical exercise is but small. Experience shows that we are very much better suited to the climate when we are walking or riding up country or playing cricket or racquets regularly. If this, then, be the case, why do we not take more trouble to make our Indian existence more bearable? Cricket we cannot have for more than a few weeks in the year. Racquets and fives and bowls we might have from January to December. There can be no doubt whatever that there ought to be at least one racquet court in every European military station in India. In Bengal there are many, in Bombay there are, we believe, two. With all due defference to an economising Government and policy, we believe that as *Government* shifts regiments and civilians from one station to another it should show some little generosity in subscribing towards that which would in reality become its own property. The days of Indian opulence have passed away, and civil and military officers can no longer afford to build racquet courts, many of them cannot afford to keep a horse the whole year through; Government, meanwhile, has a purse plentifully supplied, let her generosity extend so far as to do something towards improving the health of those that take care of her. Let her repair all the numerous and tumble-down fives courts sprinkled over the Presidency for the sake of the soldiers, and let her either build, or at all events assist in building, a few racquet courts for the benefit of that poorest of all classes amongst Europeans in India, "Young Officers."

Doctors in England say to their dyspeptic patients "Sirs, you must take horse exercise;" but, unfortunately, a vast number of people cannot afford to keep a horse. In the same way doctors in India say to their patients, and most people come quickly into their hands, "Sirs, you want exercise"; but, unfortunately, we cannot afford to get it. Sir Charles Wood would undoubtedly prescribe "long and matutinal walks" as being inexpensive; let him or any other Indian official spend a year in India on two or three hundred rupees a month and try the remedy.

Nothing connected with India is more trite than the subject of health, and yet no one does anything for it. Red tape goes on with its everlasting "*talkee-talkee*," never coming to any determination, petting, elevating, and educating natives, and doing less for the guardians of the country than for any part of the community.

It is currently reported that a good day is coming; but we shall be more than surprised if it comes under the present *regime*.

THE *Englishman*:—His Excellency the Governor-General, we find, has declined to accede to the proposal of Holkar, as to the introduction of the Stamp Law into his dominions.

THE same:—We see from the Calcutta Commercial Guide that the imports into Calcutta for December, 1865, exceeded those of the same month of the preceding year by Rs. 29,98,774, while the increase in exports for the same period was Rs. 1,34,40,948. The actual collections of customs for the month of November exceeded those of 1864 by Rs. 98,593-5-3.

THE same:—By a letter received from London (by the mail of the 4th December), we learn that Sir Charles Wood maintains a stubborn silence as to the terms in which the Royal Commissioners expressed themselves on the points he submitted for their consideration. The belief is spreading that Sir Charles will not return to the India Office, and that his reticence is caused by the desire to let his successor come to a decision on the course to be taken previous to the publication of the Commissioner's report. The Committee feel very confident of success. They have promises of support from a far larger number of members in both Houses than ever interested themselves in their affairs before, and the support of the most influential portion of the metropolitan Press is assured to them. The want of sufficient funds for carrying on the contest is the only danger that can be apprehended; and every officer who now withholds his subscription, must be well aware that, to effect a paltry saving of some fifty or one hundred rupees, he is doing his best to neutralize efforts which, if successful, would repay his utmost outlay a hundred-fold. Subscriptions can be paid to any of the branches of the Agra Bank, to Messrs Grindlay & Co., or be remitted direct to the Secretary, 3a King St., St. James', London.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

CALCUTTA, 9TH JAN.

SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE left Calcutta this morning, on a visit to the chief stations between this and Peshawur.

MADRAS, 10TH JAN.

THE Bank of Madras has increased its rates one per cent. all round.

MADRAS, 11th Jan.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 8 premium. / Fives, 3 premium. / Fours, 12 discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 2d.
Dead weight 17s. 6d.
Light Freight £3 to £3 5s. Cotton, £2 17s. 6d. to £3.
Interest on Loans, 11 per cent.
Money Market tight.
40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-5.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 6-8.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Municipal Commissioner intends to keep a brigade of muccadums of halalcores for the city of Bombay.

THE Small Cause Court will be closed this day (Friday) on account of a Hindoo holiday called the "Mukkar Sankrant,"

WE understand that Mr. Justice Couch will give his decision in the case of Howard vs. Mull to-morrow (Saturday.)

MR. C. S. KEMBALL, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Judge and Session Judge of Surat, in room of Mr. H. Cameron, proceeded to England.

LIEUTENANT MITFORD, Mrs. Penrick and three children, will proceed this day by the British ship *Lancastrian*, Captain J. Donaldson, to Liverpool.

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD, Under Secretary to Government in the Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments, has been appointed to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan for the detached station of Rutnagherry.

A PARAGRAPH in the *Pioneer*, in announcing the decease of Mr. Grant, saddler, attributes his death to a fall from a horse. This is altogether erroneous, the lamented gentleman having died from the bursting of an abscess which had formed internally.

WE beg to remind our readers that Mr. McCollum's benefit takes place at the Hippodrome this evening. A large number of tickets have been disposed of, but there are still a few remaining; for which immediate application should be made.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Couch, acting Chief Justice, and Sir Joseph Arnould sat in full Court yesterday, when several appeals were presented, and received. Their Lordships separated about half-past 12 o'clock and sat in the division courts.

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WE are glad to perceive that the Adjutant of Artillery in Bombay has issued a notification calling upon masters of vessels and others interested to give instructions to their subordinates not to cross the range of fire where the Armstrong guns are at practice between 4 and 6 P. M. on the days of exercise.

IT having been determined to construct a shell filling room and magazine in an epaulment at the battery at Colaba Point as well as to erect a palisade round the battery, the Executive Engineer in charge of the harbour defences invites tenders for the completion of such works within the current official year.

THERE were five or six professional cases yesterday under the extended jurisdiction before His Honor the First Judge of the Small Cause Court, but none of them were of any public importance. The Court was occupied the greater part of the day in disposing of a trespass case in which Dr. Reid appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Barton for the defendants. The parties in the case were Portuguese.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 10th and 6 P. M. of the 11th January: max. 2 hours 42 minutes; min. 0 hour 50 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom, 4th January.

WE are informed that the Victoria Museum will be finished within six months,—the whole interior and iron roof being ready for shipment in England. Unfortunately all the funds have been exhausted, and a further appeal to the public for Rs. 50 or 60,000 is imperatively necessary. The Committee is to be strengthened by the addition of new members, and it is proposed to hold a public meeting to take the matter into consideration, at which it is hoped H. E. Sir Bartle Frere will preside.

PROGRAMME of music to be played on the Esplanade this evening by the Band of H. M.'s 4th King's Own Royal Regiment:—

Quick March	"Trompeter Freuden"	Ludwig.
Overture	"Martha"	Flotow.
Selection	"Il Trovatore"	Verdi.
Valse	"Mabel"	Godfrey.
Mazurka	"Fairy Bell"	L. Werner.
Galop	"Helter Skelter"	Cassidy.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's Jury was empannelled yesterday at the Boree Bunder, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of one Rutna Soobhana. The deceased, it appears, was a coolee employed on board the *Oomravutee*. On Wednesday last, at 1 P. M., the deceased and others were engaged on board in filling wooden tubs with coals, and while one of the tubs was being hoisted on to the deck, the rope that passed through the pully broke in two pieces, and the tub fell upon the deceased, who became insensible and died in an hour afterwards. The Coroner recorded a verdict that the deceased lost his life accidentally.

MR. BAYLEY, instructed by Mr. Leggett, on behalf of the plaintiffs in the case of Mahomed Dhurumsey and Co. against Bhanjee Topun, appealed to the full court yesterday from a decree of Mr. Anstey in favour of the defendant. The plaintiffs claimed from the defendant Rs. 4,648, for damages sustained by them by reason of the defendant's breach of a contract, dated 6th September 1864, to purchase 1,001 bales of Ambara jute. The case was heard on the 7th November last, when Mr. Anstey gave a decree in favour of the defendant for Rs. 2,256, being the aggregate amount of earnest money, paid by him to the plaintiffs, and the costs in the suit. The appeal was based on the grounds, among others, that the judge ought to have found all the issues in favour of the plaintiffs; that the finding of the judge on each issue was against the weight of the evidence; that the judge was in error in requiring the plaintiffs to prove the agreement, notwithstanding that the defendant admitted its execution at the settlement of issues in the suit; and that the judge, by his above ruling, prejudiced the plaintiffs in the conduct of the suit. The appeal was ordered to be received and filed.

MR. HOWARD, instructed by Mr. Leggett, appealed to the full court yesterday, from a decision of Mr. Justice Anstey, in the case of Canjee Parbut and Co. against the firm of Bharmull Parbut and Co. The suit was heard on the 10th and 11th November last; and the plaintiffs claimed from the defendants Rs. 10,260, for damages sustained by reason of the defendants' breach of a contract, dated 21st February 1865, to take delivery of 51 candies of cotton. Mr. Anstey gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 11,168, the amount of damages and costs, with 6 per cent. on the judgment. The appeal from the above decision was based on the grounds, among others, that the decree was contrary to the weight of the evidence; that the judge ought to have held that the agreement, made between the plaintiffs and Messrs. Ashburner, Bell and Co. was lawfully cancelled by the latter; that the judge was wrong in holding that the defendants were proved to have warranted the execution of the agreement, in default of performance by Messrs. Ashburner, Bell & Co; that the damages awarded by the judge were erroneously calculated and excessive in amount; that the decree was against justice and equity, &c. The full court, in consideration of the grounds of appeal, received it.

THE full court, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch and Sir Joseph Arnould, received an appeal yesterday from a decision of Mr. Anstey, late an acting Judge of the High Court. It was presented by Mr. O'Leary, instructed by Messrs. Keir and Ramsden, on behalf of the plaintiff in the case of William Bancroft Thompson, agent of the Delhi Bank Corporation, against Jehangir Hormusjee. The cause was called on before Mr. Anstey on the 4th November: and the plaintiffs claimed from the defendant Rs. 5,000 on a promissory note dated the 15th June 1865. A copy of the note had not been filed with the plaint; and the acting judge declined to receive it in evidence, and there being no application to withdraw the suit dismissed it with costs. It was urged in appeal against the above decision, that the judge ought to have received in evidence the promissory note signed by the defendant, which had been produced and marked at the filing of the plaint, notwithstanding the omission to file a copy of it with the plaint, especially as there was no evidence to show that the omission was wilful or to the prejudice of the defendant. It was further submitted that the judge ought to have granted leave to amend the plaint, which he refused to do; that the judge was in error in dismissing the suit, whereas, under the circumstances, he ought to have adjourned the hearing; and that the dismissal of the suit was contrary to equity and the due adjudication of suits under the provisions of Act 8 of 1859. The court received the appeal and allowed it to be filed.

THERE is a marked increase in the death rate this week, resulting wholly from fever, which has numbered 272 victims, or 16 more than the total number registered from all causes last week. Although in excess of the last return by 130, still, taking increase of population into consideration, the present summary may be considered satisfactory, being only 23 in excess of the mean for the last ten years.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Fever	0	Measles	0
Other diseases	3	Fever	3
Accident	0	Other diseases	3
Unknown cause	0	Accident	0
INDO-EUROPEANS:		JEWS:	
Fever	0	Small-pox	1
Measles	0	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	2	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	3	Fever	6
Small-pox	6	Other diseases	2
Measles	8	Accident	0
Fever	203	NEGRO-AFRICANS	
Other diseases	50	Fever	5
Accident	4	Other diseases	0
Unknown cause	0	Accident	0
MUSSULMANS:		CHINESE:	
Cholera	3	Cholera	0
Small-pox	2	Fever	0
Measles	4	Other diseases	1
Fever	55	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Other diseases	21	Accident	1
Accident	0	Unknown causes	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths	Mean.
Cholera	6	61	Sexual and child bearing	3	2
Small-pox	9	4	Tegumentary	2	2
Measles	12	3	Cachexy	27	29
Fever	272	182	Leprosy	1	1
Nervous system	7	13	Dropsy	1	2
Vascular system	1	1	Accident	5	3
Respiratory	17	24	Unknown cause	0	1
Alimentary	22	42			

BOMBAY is becoming quite martial of late. Yesterday afternoon the Brigade was out, for the first time this season, by order of Brigadier General Heath, on the Esplanade. Shortly before the hour appointed, 5 o'clock, the Marine Battalion, under the command of Major Muter, arrived on the ground near the Band Stand and were shortly afterwards followed by the 4th N. I. Rifles, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Barrow. They took up their position on the left. By this time the Band of the 4th King's Own Royal Regiment was heard on the beach, and in a few seconds afterwards the detachment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Wilby, had taken up its assigned post. The troops were now formed up thus:—The European troops on the right, Marine Battalion occupying the centre, and the Rifles the left, all in line of contiguous columns. At this time Major Bacon, Brigade Major, was on the ground and collected the field states, when Brigadier General Heath, attended by Lieutenant Colonel Gell, Deputy Quarter Master General, rode up. The troops were then marched up to the end of the Esplanade and there formed in echelon of battalions, the right of the 4th King's Own resting on the Cooperage. Line was then reformed, still in column, when the flank companies of the Rifles were ordered to the front and extended into skirmishing parties as they advanced. The European troops then extended line and the right flank companies threw out skirmishing parties, the main body of the troops advanced in line passing the Band Stand some two hundred yards to the northward when the skirmishing parties were called in and file firing commenced along the whole of the line. This having been kept up for a few minutes, the left flank companies delivered their fire in volleys and retired, covered by the right flank companies. The line reformed, changed front, marched on to their old position, and after a few more manœuvres formed square to resist cavalry. This was followed by some other light infantry movements, and then the troops marched off to quarters, headed by their respective bands.

During the whole of the time the above described evolutions were being performed the Artillery at the Battery in the harbour kept up a continuous fire of heavy shot from the Armstrongs, and at one time the Miners, if not the Sappers, were springing a mine near the Town Hall to the no small alarm of the members of the Royal Asiatic Society, assembled in their rooms in that, at present, dangerous locality.

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

WE hear that the Government of India, at the instance of the Director General of Telegraphs in India, has, in a recent despatch, submitted a proposition to the Secretary of State for the appointment of a number of Deputy Directors General in the place of the present Superintendents, to be posted at the several Presidencies, and vested with greater powers, for the purpose of exercising a more efficient supervision in their respective jurisdictions in the Telegraph Department.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 5.*

WE have been informed that on the proposition of the Collector of the Northern Division of the Town of Bombay, and on the recommendation of the local Government, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the establishment of a school of Industrial Arts at Surat, and the appointment of an European Superintendent, and a Deputy Superintendent, with an efficient staff of teachers for the purpose, involving an expense of about Rs. 10,000 a year.—*Id.*

HOUSELESS EUROPEANS IN CALCUTTA.—The Commissioner of Police has issued a Circular to all the Deputy Superintendents and Police Officers, asking for complete returns of all Europeans who are wandering about the streets of Calcutta without house or home. The returns are to be sent in by to-morrow, after which the decision of Government on the matter will be made known.—*Englishman, Jan. 5.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Sucaram Sewram, Kesow Pandoosett, Gunoo Dhondsett, and Ragoonath Bhicksett, goldsmiths.
Goverdhundass Nuthoobhoy, a broker.
Odhowjee Cullianjee, a broker and merchant.
Runsord Nathoo, trading in partnership with Caunjee Moorarjee under the name and firm of Runsord Nathoo as piece goods merchant.
Pestonjee Muncherjee, a carpenter.
Oomerkhan bin Mudarkhan, a drummer.
Abdool Rahimon Khumissa, a labourer,
Nuthooram Soonderlall, a broker.
Gungabaee, widow of the late Pranjeewun Hurrichund, a looking glass maker.
Wittul Bood Govind, a servant in the employ of one Mahadoo Luxumon.
Soonderjee Ruttonsey, a muccadum.
Charles Joseph Volcy Vinay, and Alexandrine Angelina Vinay, lately traded in partnership with John Felix Phillips under the name and firm of Vinay, Fils, and Co.

Orders in the matters of the above-named Insolvents' petitions that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11TH JAN.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

ABSTRACTING THE PRECIOUS METAL FROM THE MINT.—Rama Essoo, a Hindoo, employed at the Mint, was brought up on a charge of stealing a piece of silver worth Rs. 74, the property of the Government. The case was not gone into; but it appears that today, a son of Mr. Coleman, the Warden of the Mint, observed the prisoner dig a hole in the Mint compound, deposit something in it, and fill it up again. The boy told his father what he had seen, when Mr. Coleman had the place dug up, and a lump of silver was discovered, which appeared as if stolen from the Mint. The prisoner, who was employed in the Mint, was given into custody.

The case was remanded until Saturday.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMEE, ESQ.)

PRAYING AND THEIVING AT A MOSQUE.—Husson Cassum, an old offender, was charged with stealing five pieces of clothing, worth Rs. 4, from Nassur Nadar.

The complainant said that yesterday he went to the mosque to say his prayers and placed the clothing in question in a bundle near him. While saying his prayers, the prisoner came to his side, took up the bundle, and ran away. He was followed, however, by some persons who were present, and speedily captured. The prisoner, in his defence, said he was merely looking for his shoes, and he did not steal the articles in question.

His Worship sentenced him to receive 20 stripes,

OBSTINATE SEAMEN.—John McDonald, William Callister, and James Hutchison, seamen of the British ship *Belgravia*, were charged by Captain Richard Pentecost, the master of that vessel, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

The defendants pleaded guilty to the charge, but stated that the reason why they refused "to turn to," was because they were not permitted to go ashore on liberty, and because they did not get proper food.

The complainant said that they got all the food provided for in the articles, and it was of the same quality as he used himself.

His Worship advised the defendants to go on board again and do their duty; but they refused, and said they would not go on board again for £100 a month.

His Worship then sentenced them to four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT.—Govind Balloo, a Hindoo, pleaded guilty to having in his possession a coat and carriage lamp, worth Rs. 20, which were suspected to have been stolen.

A native coachman in the employ of Gopal Narronjee identified the coat and lamp as his property; and His Worship sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment.

POT STEALING.—Hoossein Sheik Ahmed, a Mahomedan, pleaded guilty to stealing a copper pot worth Rs. 10, the property of Treemucka Russoo, at Mandavee.

The owner identified her property, and His Worship sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment.

COTTON DEALING.—Augar Dooma, a very sickly looking Hindoo, was charged with having a quantity of cotton worth Rs. 4 in his possession, which was suspected to have been stolen and for which he could not account.

It appeared that on the previous day a native policeman observed prisoner in the Fort with the cotton in his possession, when he stopped him and asked him where he got it; but as he would give no satisfactory account of it, he took him into custody.

The prisoner made no defence, and

His Worship fined him Rs. 5, or in default of payment one week's imprisonment with hard labour.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENT.—Bapoo Balloo, a Hindoo, was brought up for stealing a silver anklet, worth Rs. 9, from the person of a child, in Dhobee Talao, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—11TH JAN.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—A Hindoo named Muddar Ramsing was placed at the bar, charged with having stolen two shigram lamps, a jacket, and a waistcloth, of the aggregate value of thirty rupees, the property of one Pandoo Ramjee, a horsekeeper in the service of Ragoo Shamjee. The prisoner stated in defence that he bought the articles from the complainant for nine rupees, and paid him seven rupees on account. His Worship, however, would not believe him, as he had no evidence to show that he bought the articles, and sent him to the Common Jail for two months with hard labour.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.—Austin Rochford, fireman, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, was yesterday brought up on remand, charged with culpable negligence, and thereby causing the death of three men, and injury to another, by setting an engine in motion. Pandoo Muccoond, one of the men employed in cleaning the engine, stated that on the 16th December last he and eleven other men were taken by the muccadum to clean the engine which was into one of the sidings. The fire was burning, and he did not see either the fireman or driver there. Whilst they were so engaged, the engine suddenly moved; there was no whistle sounded or other notice that it was intended to move the engine. The prisoner put the engine in motion, the wheels struck the witness on his leg, and grazed his side; he was knocked down and entangled in the engine when it was stopped. Witness then mentioned the names of persons who died in consequence of the negligence of the prisoner.

After the examination of one more witness His Worship adjourned the case till Monday next for the attendance of the medical gentleman.

ASSAULT.—Sheik Mohideen was charged with assaulting his landlord named Shaboodeen Sumsoodeen. From the evidence of the prosecutor it appeared that when he demanded rent the prisoner struck him, upon which prisoner was given in custody.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty, and fined him two rupees.

INFANTICIDE.—Raghee, woman, was brought up on remand, charged with having, on Thursday the 4th instant, caused the death of her newly-born male child.

Mr. J. Dadson, inspector of police, on being sworn, stated that on Thursday the 4th instant, at about 7 A. M., he went to a house in Sootar Chawl Street, and found there the police havildar, No. 3, who pointed out the dead body of a new born child lying on a heap of rubbish. The body was half buried in the rubbish, lying with its face downwards; the back of the head and back of the body were exposed, and the legs were entirely buried in the rubbish. He made enquiries about the mother of the child, and on the information of the police havildar, he went to a room on the ground floor of the house, where he found the prisoner sitting in a corner of the room. Witness asked her if that was her child; she replied in Hindoostanee, "it is my child." He then questioned her if she had killed the child; she replied "Yes, I did: I squeezed its neck with my finger and thumb, and it died." When she was asked to state her reasons for the committal of the murder, she said "my husband is away at his country, and I killed the child through shame." In another corner of the room Mr. Dadson found the clothes stained with blood.

His Worship adjourned the case till to-morrow, for the evidence of Dr. Hojel.

THE LAW OF RIGGING THE MARKET BY BANK &c. DIRECTORS.

THE following case, heard and determined by the Privy Council on appeal from the Supreme Court at Calcutta, was one of the leading cases frequently cited in the recent litigations which arose out of the transactions of the sharemarket. It has so much applicability to the circumstances of Bombay where it has been too common for directors of monetary associations to obtain loans of the shareholders' money that we are sure it will be read with much interest by the shareholders of companies to whose funds the directors liberally helped themselves:—

This appeal was presented by William Patrick Grant, Esq., against an order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, dated 6th June 1848, suspending him from the offices of Master, Accountant General, and Examiner in Equity, in that Court until further order of the Court.

The facts of the case and the correspondence between the Judges of the Supreme Court and Mr. Grant, which led to his suspension, are so fully stated in the judgment, that it is unnecessary to state them here. The Judges of the Supreme Court, upon the facts and evidence brought under their consideration, thought that the conduct of Mr. Grant, as one of the directors of the Union Bank of Calcutta, was such, that they could not, consistently with their duty to the public, retain him in his office, but, as there was an absence of authority as to the power of removal from office by the Court, and the nature of the tenure of his office, as the Court was acting in the exercise of a discretionary power, the Court suspended him from office until further order, instead of an absolute removal. The Supreme Court granted leave to appeal from this order of suspension, but, as doubts existed as to the power of the Court under the Charter of Justice to grant such an appeal, Mr. Grant applied specially to Her Majesty in Council for leave to appeal. Mr. Peacock, in support of the application referred to *Morgan v. Leech. In re Minchin.*

Leave to appeal was granted.

The appeal having been admitted, the appellant submitted that the order of the Supreme Court suspending him from his offices ought to be reversed, for the following reasons:—

First.—Because the appellant must be deemed to have held the offices from which he has been suspended by the order, for life, or during good behaviour, and no sufficient case was suggested or produced to justify his removal, and no power is given by the Charter of Justice or any Statute or Act of the Local Legislature, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, to remove or suspend the officers of the Court at pleasure.

Second.—Because it appeared from the opinion expressed by the Chief Justice that the Judges proceeded upon supposed matters of fact originally brought to their notice, either extra-judicially or by their incidental introduction into proceedings to which the appellant was not a party, and in which they were not in issue, and no judicial proceeding had ever been had for the due investigation of these matters of fact, nor was there any notice to the appellant until the letter of the 24th of May 1848, that the Judges professed to be acting judicially in the matters or that he, the appellant, was expected to defend himself against all former charges involving forfeiture of office.

Third.—Because even assuming the charges against the appellant and the evidence in support of them, is stated in the Chief Justice's note, enclosed in the Registrar's letter of the 26th May, the conclusion of facts drawn by the Chief Justice were not warranted by the evidence; and, if such conclusions of fact were warranted by the evidence, they were not such as would support any penal proceeding, and were wholly insufficient to justify the infliction upon the appellant of so severe a penalty as forfeiture of, or suspension from, office.

Fourth.—That the order did not, on the face thereof, state or refer to any ground upon which the same had been made, and whereby its propriety might be tried by the Court of Appeal, in which it was admitted to be examinable.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court did not state any case, but instructed counsel to attend the committee with a view to render such assistance as justice might require, and submitted, that the petition of appeal ought to be dismissed,

Because the Supreme Court possessed the jurisdiction which the Chief Justice had assumed to exercise in the case.

Because, having regard to the circumstance of the case, the order made by the Chief Justice was a fit and proper exercise of that jurisdiction: and,

Because, having regard to all the circumstance of the case, Mr. Grant was not a fit and proper person to hold the offices of Master, Accountant General, and Examiner on the Equity side of Her Majesty's Supreme Court.

Sir Frederick Thesiger, J. O., Mr. Turner, Q. C, and Mr. Peacock for the appellant, and the Solicitor General, Sir John Romilly, and Mr. S. Henderson for the Chief Justice.

Upon the question of the tenure of the offices of Master and Accountant General and Examiner in Equity, and the power of the Supreme Court at Calcutta to suspend or remove officers of that Court on account of misconduct, Statute 13th, Geo. III., C. 63 Sec. 13; Calcutta Charter of Justice, *In re Minchin*; and *Goodwin vs. Gosnell*.

Judgment was delivered by

The Right Hon'ble Dr. Lushington.—The appellant, William Patrick Grant held the offices of Master and Accountant General of the Supreme Court at Calcutta from the 30th of April 1838, and of Examiner in Equity from the 14th of January 1839, and continued to discharge the duties thereof till the 6th day of June 1848. On this last mentioned day he was suspended from these offices, until further order, by Sir Lawrence Peel, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, at that time, in consequence of the absence of his colleagues, alone constituted the Court.

From this order the appellant presented his petition to the Supreme Court for liberty to appeal, and such petition was received and allowed, and on the 13th of February 1849, leave was granted by the Judicial Committee to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

The appellant now submits, that the order of the Supreme Court of June 1848, suspending him from his offices, ought to be reversed.

The Chief Justice instructed counsel to attend with a view, as he states, to render such assistance as justice may require, and he submits, that the Supreme Court had jurisdiction to make the order, and that it was a fit and proper order to be made. Counsel on both sides have been fully heard, and it is now the duty of their Lordships to consider what are the questions arising upon this appeal, and how they ought to advise Her Majesty to adjudicate thereon.

A question was raised in the Court below as to the tenure by which the appellant held those offices, and there was some discussion at the bar upon that point, but we do not think it necessary to enter into this discussion, for whatever be the tenure of those offices, there must exist in the Supreme Court the power of suspending officers on account of misconduct; and the only question can be, whether the misconduct imputed is sufficiently proved, and, if proved, it be a sufficient ground for calling upon the Court to protect the administration of justice by the suspension of the officer so misconducting himself.

Sir Lawrence Peel states his reasons for suspending instead of removing Mr. Grant, in the following terms:—"As there is an absence of authority as to the power of removal, and the tenure of the office, and I am acting in the exercise of a discretionary power in some degree; and as it is just to save Mr. Grant all unavoidable injury by my decision, if erroneous, I shall suspend him from office until further order, instead of an absolute removal; so that if the Privy Council, upon appeal, should reverse my decision, he will not be prejudiced by the form of my order in any claim he may prefer for the immediate profits of his office.

Though the form in the order is suspension, we cannot disguise from ourselves, that the true question, under all the circumstances of this case, is, not merely whether the suspension of Mr. Grant from office is justified, but in substance and effect whether he might be justly removed therefrom.

The offices held by Mr. Grant were the highest offices in the Supreme Court, after the Judges of that tribunal. On the due performance of the duties attached to those offices the administration of justice in no unimportant degree depends. All those offices are offices of trust and confidence, and on many occasions the Master may be called upon to exercise functions which are in their nature judicial.

These duties Mr. Grant discharged for a period of ten years, and it is admitted on all hands, that not the slightest imputation rests upon him with respect to the fulfilment of the duties he had undertaken. Mr Grant, most unfortunately for himself, had been a shareholder in the Union Bank, established at Calcutta in the year 1829, and had been a director from the year 1842 till the close of the year 1847, when the Bank failed. This failure was most disastrous, for not only was the whole of the capital, amounting to one million sterling, lost, but the shareholders were called upon to contribute to a large amount for the purpose of discharging the obligations of the Bank. No doubt such a catastrophe occasioned great consternation and dismay at Calcutta, and hostile feelings were excited against the directors to whom, whether justly or unjustly, the calamity was attributed.

At that period, and for some time after, the Supreme Court consisted of Sir Lawrence Peel, and Mr. Justice Seton; Sir Lawrence Peel states the circumstances which gave rise to the interposition of that Court in the following terms:—"Soon after the stoppage of the Union Bank, it became known to me, though not judicially, that great misconduct of its affairs was imputed to the directors of the Bank, and to Mr. Grant as one of them. The matter occasioned the greatest anxiety both to Mr. Justice Seton and to myself. We were both of opinion, considering the nature of the matters imputed, that Mr. Grant was a principal officer of this Court, and the peculiar character of his office, that some inquiry would be necessary; but we ultimately thought that it would be improper to call on that gentleman for an explanation of his conduct as a director, until after the decision of the causes pending in the Supreme Court against the Union Bank."

Accordingly, on the 11th April 1848, a letter was addressed to Mr. Grant by both the Judges, and it is in the following terms:—"Sir, the Judges have great pain in communicating to you, that the disclosures which have lately taken place in relation to yourself and the Union Bank are such as necessarily to destroy that confidence which, for the sake of the public and the Court, ought to subsist between the Court and an officer entrusted with the duties of the Master, and they think it right to state their views to you, in order to give you an opportunity of avoiding the necessity of more painful proceeding. We have the honour to be, your obedient servants, Lawrence Peel, H. W. Seton." In this letter Mr. Grant immediately returned an answer, requesting to be acquainted with the specific circumstances to which the letter of the Judges alluded, in order that he might know with what he was charged or have an opportunity of answering.

On the 12th of April 1848 the Judges replied, stating that the gross mismanagement of the Union Bank, involving in addition to the deceptive nature of the reports, breaches of trust of the most serious description, justified the withdrawal of their confidence; and they referred to the lending of the funds on unauthorised securities, and to Mr. Grant being a debtor to a large amount on mere personal security. On the same day Mr. Grant wrote to the Judges denying the charges and informing them he would prepare and send in a statement.

On the 5th of May 1848 Mr. Grant sent in his statement, and to it annexed two reports and accounts.

By order of the Court, the Registrar procured from the Executive Committee of the Bank, a statement of the amount due by Mr. Grant to the Bank and the particulars of Mr. Grant's debt relating to Bills discounted. These two documents were laid before Mr. Grant for any explanation he might think fit to give, and on the 20th of May 1848, Mr. Grant addressed an explanatory letter no the Judges. On the 24th of May, Mr. Grant received dotice that the Chief Justice would sit at his Chambers on the 31st to hear anything Mr. Grant might desire to urge. In answer to this notice, Mr. Grant wrote on May the 25th to the effect that if it was intended that the matter should assume the shape of a judicial investigation on he knew not what charge, he should decline to appear, and should protest against the legality or justice of such proceeding.

About this period, Mr. Justice Seton was, in consequence of illness, compelled to leave Calcutta.

The Chief Justice on May the 28th, caused a paper, containing his observations on Mr. Grant's letter of May 1825, and setting forth the charges and describing the evidence in support of them, to be delivered to Mr. Grant.

On May 30th, 1848, Mr. Grant addressed a long letter to the Judges, commenting upon the preceding communication, renewing the protest, and declining to appear; which declaration was repeated in another letter, dated June the 5th, 1848, after Mr. Grant had received notice that the hearing was postponed until the 6th of June.

On that day the Chief Justice (Mr. Grant not appearing) suspended Mr. Grant from his offices till further order, and assigned his reasons for so doing at a considerable length.

The whole of the documents to which the preceding statement refers are printed in the appendix to this case, and also some further documents or extracts therefrom, which are of a public and formal character It is upon this evidence that we have to determine, whether the order of the 6th of June, suspending Mr. Grant, was rightly issued. We will first restate the charges upon which the proceedings of the Supreme Court were founded, then consider how far they are established by the evidence adduced, and if we should be of opinion that the evidence affords sufficient proofs of the facts; lastly, whether the facts proved, justify the order of suspension. The charges are contained in the following letter:—

"Court House, 12th April, 1848.

"Sir,—The gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Union Bank, which has ended in the destruction of the interest confided in you, involving as it does, in addition to the deceptive nature of reports, breaches of trust of the most serious description, justifies the withdrawal of our confidence from you. We need only refer to two of the more prominent instances; viz., the lending the funds of the partnership on unauthorised securities and becoming yourself a debtor to the Bank to a large amount, and on mere personal security, contrary to the most obvious principles of your duty, of which we beg to observe on your part great apparent unconsciousness.

"Your obedient servants,
"LAWRENCE PEEL.
"W. P. Grant, Esq." "H. W. SETON."

The charges having been stated, Mr. Grant was afforded ample opportunity of controverting them, or of offering any explanation he might deem advisable: he availed himself of the facility so afforded to him, to send in very elaborate statements in writing; but as already observed, declined to appear before the Court. The materials from which our conclusion must be drawn, consist of the correspondence, which includes the statements and several documents to be found in the appendix to this case. No evidence was adduced to contradict any averment of fact made by Mr. Grant. The question was, what inferences were to be drawn from the facts?

The evidence before us relates to the transactions of the Union Bank, and the conduct of the directors, and we must bear in mind that the principal question is not what was done by the directors simply, but how far Mr. Grant had knowledge of those transactions, and can fairly be considered as responsible for them, either as being cognisant of them, or in having neglected an imperative duty in not availing himself of the means of knowledge, within his power, to fulfil the duty he had undertaken.

The duties of the directors are set forth in the following clauses of the deed of co-partnership:—"30. That two of the directors shall transact the daily business of the Bank, and that a meeting of the whole of the Bank directors, for the time being, shall be held at the Bank once in every week; and that any two or more of the directors, for the time being, may, at any time, call a meeting of the whole of the said directors, by notice in writing, to be sent to each of the directors for the time being, such meeting to be holden on such day as shall be mentioned in such notice; but that no business shall be transacted at any general meeting of the directors, unless four directors, at the least, shall be present; when such business shall be submitted for consideration; and that the chair shall be taken, at every general meeting of the directors, by the president, or, in his absence, by the vice-president, or in case of the absence of both, by one of the directors chosen from the number of directors present, by a majority of votes, who shall act as president for the time being."

One of the principal charges against Mr. Grant is that of having been a party to deceptive reports of the state of the Bank—reports calculated to mislead the proprietors and the public, as to the real state of the affairs of that concern, and that, too, with a knowledge that the reports were not founded upon a full, fair, and true repre-

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sentation of the facts. We have had submitted to us two of the reports; the half-yearly report of January 1847, and that of July of the same year. Having perused these reports, we are necessarily led, after considering their import, to see whether the representations therein contained are consonant with the evidence which we have before us; and this brings us, though unwillingly, to look into the affairs of the Bank as disclosed by these papers.

We derive our information principally from the statement of Mr. Grant himself; he gives us a history of the Bank, from its commencement in 1829, and in more detail from 1839, when its capital amounted to one million sterling. It appears that in June 1841 the credits granted on the security of indigo factors amounted in round numbers to nearly £1,400,000 and that in December 1841, above half a million sterling was due on these accounts. In August 1842 Mr. Grant became a director; he states that at the close of 1842, £600,000 had been advanced on indigo factories; that two firms had failed, owing to the Bank £300,000 for which the Bank had no security but the indigo factories.

Mr. Grant takes credit to himself for having, both as shareholder and as director, opposed this system of lending the funds of the Bank on the security of indigo factories, and to that praise he may justly be entitled; but the question here is, not whether the system was prudent or not, but what was its actual operation and effect on the property of the Bank in 1847 when the reports were made.

It is perfectly obvious from Mr. Grant's statement, that a large proportion of the capital of the Bank depended on the realisation of these securities; that they were not convertible securities. Following the history farther, we find that they could only be maintained, as of some future speculative value, by advancing large sums annually for their cultivation. Large sums were so advanced, and the result is thus stated. The Bank would have saved money if it had written off the whole debt of Fergusson and Co. for £210,000. The debt of Messrs. Colville and Co. grew from 4 lacs of rupees, in 1842, to 16 lacs in the year 1847. Mr. Grant says, that it was not to be wondered at that the directors recommended, or that the proprietors sanctioned the course which was adopted; for, if not adopted, there was the certainty that an enormous part of the Bank's capital would have been immediately written off as a bad debt. The result is admitted: the Bank was left with its original 60 lacs unpaid, and in possession of indigo factories not worth the money as the debit.

We are not enquiring whether these advances were wisely or imprudently made, or the system prudently or imprudently continued, but we are enquiring, what was the state of facts in 1847, when these reports were made; and we have the state of facts described as above by Mr. Grant himself, with this addition, that there was a long succession of indigo crops that never paid the cost of cultivation.

With this undoubted evidence of the condition of the Bank in 1847, we will now proceed to examine the reports of 1847. In both of these reports, it is stated, that a larger amount of profit had been made than for several years past, and on each occasion a dividend after the rate of seven per cent. per annum, is declared. The whole tenor of these reports is calculated to produce the impression, that the concerns of the Bank were in favourable state; whereas, taking two items only, according to the statements of Mr. Grant himself, no less than £210,000, the debt due from Fergusson and Co., was a total loss, and the debt due from Colville, Gilman and Co. had become in 1847, 16 lacs instead of 4 lacs, its original amount, and that without additional security; surely if there were not losses absolutely ascertained, yet the sums so lent were in such extreme jeopardy that to pass by the subject in silence, not to draw the attention of the shareholders to circumstances of such deep importance for their interests, was in fact to lull them into a false confidence in the stability of the concern.

By the 60th clause of the deed of co-partnership, it is provided that no dividend shall be made whereby the capital of the company shall be in any degree reduced or diminished.

Looking at the admitted state of things that a large part of the capital was locked up, not only unprofitable, but requiring constant outlay to maintain the securities as the only chance of repayment, and that could not and did not produce one farthing by way of interest, we are at a loss to understand how, with truth and justice, any such dividend could have been declared.

Having duly considered all these circumstances we are compelled by the strength of the evidence to concur in the conclusion of the Supreme Court, that these reports are of a deceptive character.

The question then arises how far Mr. Grant was privy to those reports, and to be held responsible for their contents when we look at the 39th clause of the deed, and turn our attention to the opinions expressed by Mr. Grant. As to the duties undertaken by those who allow themselves to be invested with the office of director we cannot but think that Mr. Grant is in entire error as to what those duties were or the responsibility they entailed. It may be true indeed, that for mere errors in accounts for matters which would not come within the ordinary scope of their duties, but more properly within the province of paid officers, the directors might not be personally answerable; but we must express our opinion, that those who accept such an office are bound to have at least, a general knowledge of the affairs of the company, and to exercise due care and superintendence for the protection of its interests.

But for the purpose of the present inquiry, we may relieve ourselves from all abstract consideration of the duties of directors, or of possible responsibility for the faults of accountants and other officials, for it is clear from the statement of Mr. Grant himself, that he was cognizant of all the important transactions of the Bank, so far as they are involved in the present inquiry, and that he was actually consulted by Mr. Abbott as to the making of the report of July 1847, which is now under our immediate examination. We think, therefore, that within reasonable limits, Mr. Grant is responsible for the contents of those two documents.

We now direct our attention to the transactions of Mr. Grant with the Bank, whereby he, being a director, became a debtor to the Bank, for a very considerable amount, on personal security only. We will take one transaction and Mr. Grant's account of it. It is in substance this, that in the year 1846, Mr. Grant, and six other persons, associated themselves for the purpose of buying Union Bank shares at a certain price; that this was done in the belief that it would prove a good investment, and would do good by checking what looked as if it would become a panic about Bank shares. That they applied to the Bank for a credit on their joint and several securities to be opened for the purpose of purchasing those shares, that this credit was readily granted by the directors, and the account was operated on by drawing on it for payment of the shares when bought, and paying into it when money was raised on the shares and elsewhere; a total loss ensued, and Mr. Grant, with the gentlemen who joined him in this speculation, were, on the failure of the Bank, debtors to it to the amount of £42,000, as stated on behalf of the Bank, though Mr. Grant expresses his belief, that the account is overstated. What the original amount of the credit was, does not appear from the papers.

Two points arise for consideration: first, the original borrowing of this money; secondly, the propriety of borrowing it for the purposes intended.

It appears to us that this loan having been made without any security whatever being given, was a direct violation of the first clause of the deed of co-partnership, and that the concurrence of the Board of Directors does not relieve Mr. Grant, being a director, from the responsibility of having broken the obligations imposed by that deed. The transaction was clearly a breach of trust, in one and all the directors, concerned, and it was a breach of trust of no ordinary importance in principle and magnitude. It is obvious that this first clause constitutes the chief provision for the safety of the shareholders in the employment of their capital; that if any part of the capital might be advanced in disregard of their safeguard, so might the funds of the Company to any extent be periled. No attempt is made to reconcile the opening of this credit with the conditions of the deed. But for what purposes was this money so to be lent to Mr. Grant and his associates, with the concurrence of the directors? To be applied to constitute a fund for the purchase of Union Bank shares, at a certain price, clearly to raise the price of the Bank shares out of the monies of the Bank itself; to create for these shares a false demand, for no other description is applicable to the transaction, and the end of all, to deceive the shareholders and the public.

We do not think it necessary to travel through, in detail, the circumstances which led to Mr. Grant being a debtor to the Bank on other accounts.

In forming our opinion upon the whole of this case, we have not lost sight of the difficulty in which Mr. Grant was placed as a director of this company. We can well understand how he, cognizant as he was of all the leading concerns of the Bank, knowing, as year after year rolled on, that the debts due to the Bank were augmenting until the property on which they were secured was unproductive, and that the only chance of saving a large part of the capital was founded on the speculation of extraordinary produce, we can, under such circumstances, well conceive that Mr. Grant was placed in a situation of great embarrassment, afraid to disclose the truth, unwilling to encounter the consequences of a public disclosure, hoping that some unexpected event would bring about a deliverance. We are willing to make all just allowance for the difficulties attendant on such a situation, but no embarrassment, and no difficulty, can excuse pourtraying in false and delusive colours, the condition of the affairs of the Bank entrusted to the charge of himself and his co-directors: in absence of corrupt motives, no hope of saving a falling Company can justify a violation of the deed, by which all were bound, and a consequent misappropriation of the funds entrusted to their care and misappropriated too (we regret to say) so as to deceive both the shareholders and the public by enhancing nominally, though not in reality, the value of the shares.

We concur with Sir Lawrence Peel that Mr. Grant may not have intended to wrong the Union Bank of a rupee, that there may have been no intentional or conscious fraud, but there was an absence of all just sense of the obligation of the duties undertaken, and a disregard of those principles of truth and sincerity and faithful adherence to contracts, which not only the shareholders but the public at large, had a right to expect from those who had accepted the office of director.

It is a matter of great regret, that a gentleman filling and satisfactorily filling such high offices in the administration of justice, should thus incautiously have mixed himself up with engagements so alien to the proper duties of his station, and should thus have been led into transactions which we cannot but disapprove and censure. We cannot deny that the Supreme Court was justified in declaring that their confidence in their most important officer was destroyed. The administration of justice must be kept most pure and free from suspicion, and the public, who are so deeply interested in the due discharge of the duties incident to the offices of Master, Accountant General and Examiner, are entitled to require, that those to whom such great interests are submitted, should be free from all suspicion of disregarding the sacred obligation of duty, or of being tempted for any consideration, to give their sanction to statements specious in appearance, but in fact and reality, erroneous and deceptious.

We cannot conscientiously say, that Mr. Grant has relieved himself from the charges preferred against him; consequently, we think, that he is no longer fit to hold the offices he has hitherto filled in the Supreme Court, and we must humbly advise Her Majesty to affirm the order of the Court below.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ASSESSMENT RATES ON HOUSES, &c.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Referring to the question of assessment rates on houses and lands, I find Section XLIX. of the new Municipal Act to run as follows:—

"Buildings exclusively devoted to public worship and charitable purposes, and buildings owned by Government or by the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay, shall be exempt from the rate."

Adverting to the above section, Mr. Editor, I should like to be informed by you, or by the Municipal authorities through you, whether the following instance would come within the category of "charitable purposes:"—

A owns a house which he out of pure charity rents to B, a very poor and orphan relative of his, at an exceedingly lower rent than it would otherwise realize. Now will this house be exempt from assessment since it is given as a charity; or will it be valued at the actual rate at which it is rented? Information on this subject is needed to clear up a matter of dispute on this point between a certain house owner and the Municipality. S. D. J. J.

Curwaddy Lane, 11th January.

SCHOOLS FOR THE OFFSPRING OF MASONS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The attention of the Masonic fraternity should be called to a letter just received from England, respecting a subscription towards the schools where children are educated belonging to distressed Masons.

I ask, as a Mason, what are the fraternity of such a grand and noble institution doing to allow the thousands of rupees to leave Bombay that does leave year after year for the purpose of schools of the Masonic fraternity, while at the same time there are hundreds of children in Bombay, the offsprings of good and tried Masons, who have not an opportunity of attending any school, (on account of the fearful price asked by school masters and mistresses)? Is there no means of raising a school in a place like Bombay where some of the best hearted Masons of the universe live, and move, and have their being that ever I met with? Thank God, I am well provided for at present, and I am likely to be; but there is no knowing what a day may bring forth, in case of sickness or death, and it has been the will of Him who orders all things for the best to afflict many a better and stronger man than myself; and I say, it would do credit to the CRAFT to erect a school for the Masons' children in Bombay, and the different Lodges working under both Grand Lodges.

JACK BLUNT, M. Mason.

Bombay, 11th Jan.

BENGAL.

THE Nawab of Tonk proceeds on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He will be accompanied through English territory by Lieutenant J. J. Blair.—*Hurkaru, Jan. 5.*

ORDERS have been given for the formation of a standing camp here for the accommodation of 400 men and a proportionate number of officers and non-commissioned officers.—*Englishman, Jan. 5.*

A SALUTE of seventeen guns was fired from the rampart of Fort William yesterday morning in honour of the Rajah of Bhurtpore; and he was received by a company of the 34th N. I., who was drawn up in Russell Street as a guard of honour.—*Id.*

IN consequence of the frequent occurrence of dacoities and robberies in the territory of the Rajah of Rewah, the Secretary of State, we perceive, has requested the India Government to direct that chief to improve the police arrangements in his country.—*Id.*

THE resolution arrived at by the meeting of the Salt Water Lake Reclamation and Irrigation Company yesterday, taken together with the assurance of the Chairman that, as soon as the concessions sought were obtained from Government, a general meeting would be held, to consider the proposal to return their money to all shareholders wishing to withdraw, ought, we think, to satisfy all parties who have invested in the scheme. The discontented now know that, in the only case in which the Company can be proceeded with, they will be offered the option of taking back their money. The resolution arrived at must, at the same time, be equally satisfactory to those who intend to stand by the scheme, as holding out the prospect of its being carried out in its entirety under the most favourable auspices, and with the most abundant resources.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE KHOONDS.—We have already noticed the rumours of a disturbance amongst the Khoonds which have for some time been afloat. It is said that the police interfered to prevent a religious ceremony, a conflict ensued, and the police were worsted. Some troops were sent to the rescue and how they have fared we have not heard, but it is probable they have met with difficulties, as a telegram was received from General Faunce some days since, calling for assistance, and a detachment of Artillery with two Armstrong guns under the command of Lieutenant Macleverty has been ordered to embark for immediate service in the disturbed districts. It is also reported that an officer of the police has fallen into the hands of the Khoonds.—*Athenæum and Daily News, January 6.*

A VERY sharp shock of an earthquake was felt at this station about 10 o'clock last Sunday morning, causing a good deal of alarm among the inhabitants who speedily quitted their houses. Some slight damage was done to the walls and roofs of the buildings. A part of the roof of the Arsenal fell, and the Magazine was greatly injured. Another slight shock occurred about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. In our issue of Thursday we stated that a very slight shock of earthquake was experienced by some residents in Numgumbaukum at about 10-30 on Sunday morning last. The shock would appear therefore to have been felt at an interval of half an hour at two stations distant 476 miles from one another.—*Madras Times, Jan. 6.*

VIZIANAGRUM.—A correspondent writing on the 30th ultimo says:—

"The Sowrahs, hill men, up to the north-west of this, have been kicking up a row. Reports have been flying about that the police, under two European officers, had to retire—6 companies of the 11th have been out from Berhampore I hear. Fears were entertained, regarding the safety of a party of police, also under Europeans, who had started from Russelcondah. The party has returned however, after making an example of a few score.

"A wing of the 24th Madras N. I., under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bradley, and attached officers, Lieutenants Ward, Lavie and Rose, was warned on the 22nd instant by telegraph from Divisional Head Quarters, to be ready to march at a moment's notice. A subsequent telegram directed one company to proceed, *by forced marches* at once, to Kimedy. No. 1 company marched that evening under Lieutenant Rose and reached Kimedy, 81 odd miles early on Christmas morning—81 *miles in* 55 *hours*, must be acknowledged to be smart work, and Lieutenant Rose deserves no little *kudos*. The men marched in heavy marching order and the report on reaching Kimedy was, 'all well, and no sick.'

"A few cases of cholera have occurred, I hear, in the pension lines, otherwise all well: but want of rain for the crops is much felt. I cannot tell you how Dhollera is, but rice is firm, ghee soft, and indigo blue.—*Id.*

CAPTAIN HUGH SHAW, V. C.—We beg to offer our hearty congratulations to Inspector General James Shaw of the Madras Army, on the envied distinction that has been conferred by the Queen on his eldest son, Captain Hugh Shaw of the 18th Royal Irish. We may also compliment this Presidency on the fact that that gallant young officer was born in Madras. The following is the official notice in the *London Gazette* of the act of bravery performed by Captain Shaw in New Zealand, on account of which Her Majesty has conferred the Victoria Cross upon him:—

"For his gallant conduct at the skirmish near Nukumaru, in New Zealand, on the 24th of January last, in proceeding under a heavy fire, with four privates of the regiment, who volunteered to accompany him, to within thirty yards of the bush occupied by the rebels, in order to carry off a comrade who was badly wounded. On the afternoon of that day Captain Shaw was ordered to occupy a position about half a mile from the camp. He advanced in skirmishing order, and when about thirty yards from the bush, he deemed it prudent to retire to a palisade about sixty yards from the bush, as two of his party had been wounded. Finding that one of them was unable to move, he called for volunteers to advance to the front to carry the man to the rear, and the four privates referred to accompanied him, under a heavy fire, to the place where the wounded man was lying, and they succeeded in bringing him to the rear."

Captain Shaw is, we believe, the first instance of an officer in the 18th Royal Irish receiving the Victoria Cross. The regiment of which the 1st Battalion is now at Secunderabad, is commanded by Sir John Fitzgerald, G. C. B., an officer of *seventy-three* years service, who wears the Gold Cross for distinguished services in the Peninsula Campaign. Among the surviving officers in the regiment whose war services have reflected credit on the British army, we may notice Colonel Carey, who served in the Kaffir Wars of 1846 and 1850; Colonel Call who served during the China War in 1841, the Burmese war of 1852, and the Russian War of 1854; Colonel Grant who served in the China War of 1841, and the Russian War of 1854; Major Rocke who served in the Kaffir War of 1851-3; Major Vicars who served at the siege of Delhi in 1857; Major Sargent who served in the China War of 1841, and the Burmese War of 1852; Major Heatly who served during the Indian Mutiny; and Captains Coote, Baker, Adamson, Dillin, Kemp, Fearnly, Joy, Hornby, Elliot, Focklington, Crozier, Baird, Lieutenant Home, and Quarter Master Hackett, who served during the Kaffir, Burmese, Crimean or Indian Wars. Among 33 officers, above the rank of Lieutenant in this gallant corps 21 have obtained distinction on the battle field.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE camp of the Lieutenant-Governor is expected to leave Allahabad on the 8th for Jounpore, Ghazeepore, and Benares. No official notice has however been published.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan. 6.*

OUDH.

IT is currently rumoured as quite certain that Mr. Yule has actually declined the offer of the Chief Commissionership of Oudh, most unwillingly offered to him by Sir John Lawrence. To all appearance Mr. Davies, who not only has the confidence of the Government, but will, we are assured, after a little time be highly popular, has but to walk over the course to win.—*Delhi Gazette, January 6.*

WE learn from Lucknow that Remington, lately a Lieutenant in the service, is at length under restraint in a Lunatic Asylum.—*Id.*

CALCUTTA POLICE.—4TH JANUARY 1866.

BEFORE J. H. A. BRANSON, ESQ.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—Mr. John Archibald Mackay, commander of the B. S. *Shand*, charged John Morgan, steward of the said vessel, with attempting to murder him. Complainant stated his case briefly as follows:—On the night of the 24th of November last he ordered the defendant to clean out the pantry, and told him that if he did not do so he would keep him up all night; he, plaintiff, was obliged to be strict with the defendant because he was very lazy in his habits. He had struck the defendant twice on his voyage from Melbourne to Calcutta; the last time he struck him was two days before this occurrence. The night previous to the day in question he kept up, and at 5-30 the following morning he laid down and fell asleep, and defendant seizing his legs and with an axe aimed a blow at his forehead. The axe, however, happened to fall on the peak of his cap, which sliding down fell on his face, causing a deep wound from eye to eye across the bridge of his nose; so severe is the wound that his face has been disfigured for life. He was stunned by the blow for a minute or two, but on recovering himself crawled towards the door of his cabin and saw the defendant coming towards him with a carving knife. The defendant on seeing him look at him turned away and went down the hold. By means of a glass he saw the nature of the wound and had it dressed!

To Prisoner.—I struck you with a slate once, not on your arm but another part of your body. I never kicked you any where. I did not try to force a two pound piece of beef down your throat. I did not with a piece of stick in my hand force you to eat half a pound of fried ham without bread. I did once make you read the Bible. You read it. I did not cut a gash in your forehead with a broken soup plate. I dressed a wound on your forehead which you said you got by a knock against the pantry door. I did not take the blood off with a rough canvass. I did not threaten to gag you, or your hands and feet and chuck you out of the stern ports. I did kick you when you came down, but I had only a pair of slippers. I did tear up one of your shirts. I tore up one pair of trowsers which was partly torn, and I told you that as steward of my vessel you were expected to dress better.

Prisoner had no more questions to ask, and the case was after this adjourned. It will ultimately be sent up to the next Sessions of the High Court, which opens on the 12th instant.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 5.*

THE "MALABAR."

(From the Sindian, Jan. 6.)

THIS fine vessel returned to our port on Thursday for the purpose of conveying a large detachment of invalids and time-expired men from corps stationed in Sind and the Punjab to England. We understand that Capt. Wedderburn, of H. M.'s 1st Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, was sent to Bombay to act upon the committee ordered to survey the stores to be shipped on board of her for the troops. Captain Wedderburn, whom we know from having served in the same distinguished regiment as himself, to be a most exact and conscientious officer, is one who, we are sure, must have seen that none but best of provisions were passed for shipment. Whilst on the subject, we cheerfully take the opportunity of pointing out that whatever we have written as regards the outward passage of the *Malabar*, was not directed against her commander or her officers—as, we hear, certain people, anxious to raise a false issue calculated to screen the *military* officers in command of the shamefully neglected party which came out in that vessel, are busily stating just now. The officers composing boards of inspection which approve of rations are alone responsible for the quality of the same. That the troops on board of the *Malabar* had no reason to complain of Captain Pearce is distinctly proved by the following significant passage from a soldier's letter—particularly that portion of it we italicise—which appeared in our last issue of November 25:—"In speaking upon the diet, although some things were good, the generality were bad in quality and deficient in quantity, owing to there being no officer to inspect them, and it was not till a serjeant took a quantity of biscuits (some green and some blue, and some thick with mould) *and showed them to the Captain, that better were supplied.*" Captain Pearce actually performed at this juncture the duty which—since we must give names—Captain Murray, of H. M.'s 94th Regiment, the officer commanding the troops on board, should have discharged. Captain Pearce, we further learn, like a true gentleman, positively declined to interfere with the young girl,—a soldier's daughter, yet a passenger, whose fare out was paid by a benevolent lady, the sister of the lamented Colonel Yea, who fell gallantly at the head of the Royal Fusiliers in front of Sebastopol—when attempts were made to compel her to go on deck—attempts which were finally carried out under the orders of one Lieutenant St. Paul, of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who directed a file of men to "seize her"—his exact words—and drag her up the ladder, scarcely allowing her time to put down an infant she was taking care of for one of the women on board, tearing her dress, and, as we said before, bruising her person. Such an outrage we have seldom, if ever, heard of before, and we have every reason to believe that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will not let it go by unnoticed.

SALT WATER LAKE RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 5.)

At a special meeting of shareholders of the Salt Water Lake Reclamation and Irrigation Company, Limited, held, pursuant to notice, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Old Court House Street, on Thursday, the 4th January 1866, at noon.

Mr. W. Anderson was voted to the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the chairman informed the shareholders present:—

That the meeting had been called for the special purpose mentioned in the advertisement which had been just read.

That the directors had full power under the deed to carry out the scheme of placing the Company on the London market, but that they deemed it an act of courtesy, only due to the large body of shareholders, to take their opinion on the matter.

That the directors, when they selected the 4th January for this special meeting, did so in the hope and expectation, that they would have been enabled by this date to have announced that the Supreme Government had granted the concessions asked for. That he regretted much that he was unable to make this announcement, that he understood that the question had been placed before the Supreme Council only yesterday, but that no official notice of what had taken place had been as yet received, although he had reason to believe that all that had been asked for had been or would be granted.

That the delay which had taken place was owing to no fault of the directors, who had had more than one personal interview with the Lieutenant-Governor, and had done all in their power to expedite matters.

That it was evident, from the various letters which have appeared in the newspapers, that many shareholders were desirous of withdrawing from the scheme.

That when the concession sought for had been obtained from Government, the Board would be in a position, and had all along intended, to call a general meeting, to take into consideration the advisability of returning the full amount of deposit money to such shareholders as might wish to withdraw, but that it had been thought that before doing so, the shareholders should be made acquainted with the steps that had been taken to place the Company upon the London market, in order that they should know precisely the present and prospective position of the Company.

The secretaries then read the correspondence from Mr. W. Clark, C. E., now in London, respecting the establishment of the Company there, from which it appeared that there would be every probability of the remaining shares being taken up, influential people having already expressed their readiness to connect themselves with the scheme, and that it would be impossible to make arrangements for entering into negotiations there unless agents of the Company, provided with full authority from the board here, were appointed. The directors were fully empowered to act under the articles of association, yet sought the sense of the shareholders, to which end the meeting was principally convened.

Baboo Potit Pabun Sain here asked whether the Company could properly be proceeded with seeing that all the capital had not been subscribed for. The chairman, in answering this question, referred the Baboo to clause No. 108 of the articles of association.

Baboo Tariney Churn Banerjee then addressed the meeting, urging that any steps for placing the Company in London would be premature, so long as the decision of the Supreme Government as to the concessions was not made public, and called for a postponement of the meeting upon these grounds. After some desultory conversation it was proposed by Mr. C. J. Wilkinson and seconded by Mr. A. G. Roussac, "That in the event of concessions sought for being granted by the Government, the directors be, and are, in accordance with the terms of the deed, hereby further especially empowered to take all necessary steps either for placing the shares of the Company upon the London market, or, if necessary, for transferring the Company to London, or for transferring the Company in its entirety to a London Company, upon such terms as they may think fit."

Carried by a majority of votes.

The chairman then observed that, at the intended general meeting, the directors propose to tender their resignation, thus giving the shareholders an opportunity of forming a new board from among themselves.

With thanks to the Chair, the meeting broke up.

DRUNKENNESS.

(From the Indian Daily News, January 5.)

WHERE conditions conducive to a particular vice exist, it is natural to suppose that the evil would be strikingly developed. This is not, however, the case with drunkenness. This vice would in the view expressed be looked for most in those countries where the luxuriant produce of vine offers facility for intoxication. But it is a fact that wine producing districts are remarkable for the absence of drunkenness among the population. In Epernay the figure of a reeling bacchanal would excite surprise. The grape producing district of Burgundy is distinguished by the sobriety and quiet habits of its rural inhabitants.

But drunkenness, it must be admitted, is at home one of the besetting vices of the time, and unfortunately the resident in this country in not a few instances is tempted into carrying his hand to his lips with great frequency than is conducive to well regulating the movements of his feet. The natives of the country have copied from us this unprepossessing vice. Dave Carson's inimitable caricature is not a fiction; those who are fond of such sights may recently have witnessed numerous specimens of the dram-drinking Baboo, complaining not so much of the length as of the want of breadth of our leading thoroughfare.

It is not surprising that this habit of drinking has been contracted by natives. Nor do we see any sufficient reason why the use of wines, beer, and spirits should be prohibited to them. The beverages, we can have no doubt, used in moderation, would be as beneficial to the constitution of the Asiatic as to that of the European. To the bulk of the population they are and must be by their expense virtually proscribed. But with Young Bengal the difficulty is to teach him that all *excess* is hurtful; that the *use* and not the *abuse* of the beverages is to be sought. Moderation, in other words self-control, is what he will not practice even if he can understand. And if this may be said of the educated it applies with greater force to the uneducated. Want of knowledge, early marriage, indolence, the hookah,—all these conspire to render them subservient—not superior—to the temptation. Ill formed habits are the master of the unintelligent native—not he of them. From what we have seen and gathered from those in a position to speak to the point, this vice is, we regret to say, a popular, a wide-spread and growing one among natives. Owing to the reticent habits of the people we are powerless to guage the real depth of the evil; we cannot penetrate their dwellings to estimate its real proportions. We are compelled the more so to regret this disadvantage as secrecy offers an additional stimulus for indulgence. Education undoubtedly is a stay to the spread of the vice; but even this must be said with reserve. For there are, in the University, a large number of natives, whose fixed notion is that genteel tippling is part and parcel of a liberal education. A brandy flask is, on a railway trip, less indispensable with this class of gentlemen than the carpet bag. The vice, however, has fastened principally on the uneducated sections of native society. A strange sight is furnished by a peep at one of the grog-shops with which every purlieu in the vicinity of *bustees* and native dwellings abound. Ayahs, *dhaees, mehturs, mehtranees*, and the like, the former displaying jewels in a mudbegrimed ankle, the latter with the dustman's baton, discussing the merits of the fiery potation.

We believe that drunkenness is eating its way destructively though silently into the heart of native society. It has effected an entrance where opium has failed;—*pawn* with its semi-drugging effects must disappear before it—the greater vice will swallow up the lesser. The question arises what antidote have we to the evil? We candidly confess we know of none. To shield the rising generation as much as possible from the influence of vice the assistance of education must be called in. The one great panacea for all social ills of the native seems—education. Zealous advocates of total abstinence societies put forward their remedy, but extreme measures seldom succeed, and are not likely in this case to succeed.

It is not for the tonic strength which beer imparts to the system; it is not that wine dispenses vitality in health or restores the emaciated system in disease; it is not that a glass of brandy *pawnee* restores at the end of the day the Bengallee's exhausted energies. They are unhappily misled into drinking for the mere sake of intoxication, and they die because they cannot withstand the temptation.

ZANZIBAR:

AND A FEW OF ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

(Written for the Sindian.)

I need hardly tell the readers of the *Sindian* where Zanzibar is. A glance at any map of Africa will suffice to show them two small islands lying off that portion of the coast which geographers choose to call Zanguinar,—the more northerly and smaller of the two being named Pemba, and the more southerly Zanzibar. But, hardly any one with whom I conversed previous to coming here, could give me any more information about the place and its inhabitants, its climate or productions, than can be gleaned from an ordinary Atlas; and such Gazetteers as I was able to obtain access to, were but little more communicative. The place can hardly be called a new one, as some half dozen American, German and French commercial houses have been established here for a good many years, and its commerce is far from inconsiderable; but it lies out of the track of mail packets and newspapers, and has hitherto made but little noise in the world. In fact, so far as newspapers are concerned, the general ignorance about Zanzibar seems to be, not merely negative, but positive, as I observed in a recent number of the *Times of India* a statement to the effect that the Emaum of Muscat had left Zanzibar, or was about to leave it, for Bombay. I thought everybody knew that on the death of the late Emaum of Muscat, the Arabian and African portions of his dominions were divided between two of his sons, and that the present Emaum has nothing whatever to do with Zanzibar. But of these matters hereafter. My first object is to give your readers some general idea of the characteristics of this beautiful and interesting island, and I will accordingly commence with

THE ISLAND ITSELF.

For latitude and longitude, refer to the Gazetteers. The former is about 6 S., the latter I am not sure about. Suffice it for my present purpose to say that the island of Zanzibar is about fifty miles in length from north to south, of an irregular oblong shape, and lying sufficiently near the coast of Africa for the mainland to be visible in fine weather, in the shape of a few blue peaks and headlands on the horizon. It is the fashion to say that Zanzibar is a coral island, and a great portion of it is certainly composed of that curious material; but it is not a coral island in the usual acceptation of the term. The surface is raised too high above the sea level for it to have been the unassisted work of the coral insect, and in point of fact the beach, in the immediate vicinity of the town, is composed of white flint sand, the debris of a coarse sandstone rock which appears on the surface in several places. This rock, I fancy, forms the bulk of the island, coated over and fringed round with coral, but it has not yet been quarried for building, and every stone house in the place is composed of coral rag cemented together with an abundance of the same material slaked into excellent lime. The appearance of the island from the sea is very picturesque. The ground rises gradually from the beach to the height of one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet, and every inch of its surface appears covered with trees and verdure. The shore is fringed with a broad belt of cocoanut palms, of a singularly tall and graceful variety, intermingled with which, and clothing the sides of the slope, are groves of carefully planted clove and orange bushes, and magnificent topes of mangoes. Nor do the beauties of the scenery disappear on closer investigation, for I know few things more charming in their way than the narrow lanes and paths which wind about under the trees in the vicinity of the town, and, for aught I know to the contrary, over the whole of the island. Were it not for the palm trees, one might often fancy oneself in England. The spreading mango trees are at a distance singularly like English elms, and the path, passing here and there between hedges covered thick with the most lovely creepers, opens out occasionally on to charming lawns and vistas, where tall forest trees cast a thick shade on slopes of green turf worthy of an English park. In fact, the first thing which strikes an observer in the scenery of Zanzibar, is the extreme luxuriance of vegetable life. It is as difficult to find a barren spot here as it is to discover a blade of grass on the Kurrachee parade ground; and in fact the soil of Zanzibar seems capable of producing almost anything, with the most moderate amount of cultivation. Coffee, which in India requires a certain elevated and careful and laborious culture, here grows wild in low land and close to the shore. Pine apples spring up in the hedgerows like nettles or thistles in England; and oranges take the place of blackberries; while, during the season, the air is fragrant with the aromatic scent of the clove trees, or the rich heavy perfume of the mango blossom. I have mentioned cloves, oranges and pine apples, but besides these the island produces rice of remarkably fine quality, maiz, sugar cane, and millet, to say nothing of the produce of the cocoa palms, which, in the form of copra, coir yarn, or cocoanut oil, finds its way in large quantities to the European, and American markets. In short, Zanzibar is a lovely tropical island, with a soil of extreme fertility, a pleasant and equable climate and only needing a firm and enlightened government to make it one of the most charming places in the world.

THE TOWN AND HARBOUR.

The town of Zanzibar is situated on the western shore of the island, about mid-way between the northern and southern extremities. It is built on a singular spit or bar of sand, the shape of which I cannot describe better than by asking you to lay your right hand, palm downwards, flat on the table, and then to bend your thumb and separate it by about half an inch from the other fingers. In this position, the back of the hand will represent a part of the western shore of the island, and the bent thumb the little sandy peninsula on which the town is built, separated at one end from the main by a creek or inner harbour dry at low water, and connected at the other by a broad isthmus. The town only occupies that portion of the spit which is represented by the last joint of the thumb, and the sea or harbour face presents rather an imposing appearance for a place of such a semi-savage character. The best houses in the town are built along the beach, and are most of them solid square erections, all of two, and several of three stories in height, with flat roofs and castellated parapets. The Sultan's palace stands mid way between the two ends of the town, with a flag-staff in front of it. It is a tall three storied building, carefully "chunamed" from top to bottom, and is nearly surrounded by other "palaces" inhabited by His Highness's numerous relatives, male and female, and his hardly more numerous officers of state, hangers-on and dependants. The Custom House is also situated in this part of the town, and a large space of ground in the rear is occupied by a clumsy "Fort"—if the name can be given to a quadrangular erection of something the same shape and size as the renowned fortifications of Kotree. In front of this formidable work, His Highness has just built a battery, with a sea face casemated for about a dozen 23 lb. guns, of which ordnance a large number lies about in the mud near the fort. Beyond firing salutes, of which pastime we are very fond in Zanzibar, I can hardly say what object the Sultan has proposed to himself in the erection of this battery, which a single gun-boat could destroy in an hour, without receiving a shot herself. However, it looks very strong from the sea, if the fleet of wood boats and buglas moored under the guns would allow a fair glance at it. Between the Custom House and the southern extremity of the town, is the European quarter known as "Shangany," presenting a great contrast to its surroundings, in the superior neatness and whiteness of its houses and cleanliness of the narrow lanes which serve as streets. At the "point" represented by the last joint of the thumb is situated the English mission of which more hereafter, and the English consulate is close at hand. Three national flags, the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes, and the White Castle of the Hanseatic towns, decorate this portion of Zanzibar and are pulled down with nautical promptness every evening, as soon as a gun from the Fort proclaims the hour of sunset.

The other extremity of the town, which may be represented by the nail and extreme tip of the thumb, goes by the name of "Melindy." Here are several good houses, including two or more of the Sultan's palaces, and the places of business of Messrs. A. Berard and Co., and Messrs. H. A. Fraser and Co., the Zanzibar branch of "Nicol's; but, generally speaking, Melindy is a shabby quarter compared with Shangany; and owing to the wide mud flats in front of it, and the creek behind, this part of the town is not generally considered to be so salubrious as the southern portion. The back part of the town is a maze of narrow streets, if that name can be applied to passages hardly wide enough to allow two horsemen to pass each other, and in which no known description of wheeled vehicle could be used. The houses here are mostly mean, and are inhabited to a great extent by Bhattias, Bunyans, Khojas, Boras, and others of our Indian fellow subjects, of whom there are several thousands in Zanzibar. The French Consulate is situated nearly in the centre of the town; and a little more in the Shangany direction stands a most admirable institution, the French mission and hospital. Here are two priests, five or six sisters of mercy, and some lay brothers, who keep a mission school, instructing their pupils in handicraft trades as well, and waiting on as many sick as can be found room for in the hospital—the surgeon attached to the Consulate attending professionally.

In the better parts of the town, the streets are "chunamed" with a mixture of coarse sand and lime, well rammed down, and are consequently washed clean by every shower of rain; but owing to the total lack of municipal or sanitary regulations, the general condition of Zanzibar is filthy in the extreme, and the sea beach especially, a considerable portion of which is exposed at low water, is horribly defiled and exhales a most offensive odour.

Besides the Indians, the town of Zanzibar is principally inhabited by Arabs, and their numerous African slaves, of whom vast numbers are imported every year from the adjacent coast, and sold in the slave market here, in spite of the exertions of our cruisers. Moreover, a very extensive slave traffic is carried on between Zanzibar and the northern ports, Muscat, Soor, Bushire, &c.; and I have heard it stated that upwards of twenty thousand negroes yearly find their way in Arab *dhows* to the Persian Gulf and its vicinity. The only labourers in the island of Zanzibar are Africans, and all household work, as well as the cultivation of the land is carried on by means of slaves, who are, however, generally well treated, and so far as appearance go, well fed and happy in their servitude.

The harbour of Zanzibar is an excellent one, and is formed by four small islands which, with intermediate reefs and shoals, are disposed in the shape of an irregular semi-circle in front of the town, enclosing a large space of smooth water, and affording a veay good anchorage. There are three passages into the harbour between the shoals. The principal one to the north, generaly known as the French Channel, has been buoyed for the use of Her Majesty's cruisers, but no such care has been expended upon the southern passage which is quite as often used. However, neither channel can be considered difficult or dangerous, and, with a moderate amount of care, any vessel can be safely navigated in and out of Zanzibar harbour. All the dangerous shoals being composed of brilliant, white sand or coral, and the water peculiarly translucent, a good look-out in the tops can always give sufficient warning almost without the use of the lead. The navigation of the channels between Zanzibar and the Pemba and the mainland, and indeed along a great part of the coast north and south, is rendered difficult and occasionally hazardous by the strong and variable currents, which cannot be laid down with certainty in any chart. The whole of this coast was surveyed in 1823-4 by Captains Vidal and Owens of H. M.'s service; but a fresh survey is very much needed, as many dangers appear to have escaped the attention of the former surveyors. A good book of sailing directions for the African coast and Zanzibar, would also be a great boon to ship captains. Horsburgh is completely out of date so far as this is concerned.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Zanzibar cannot be considered unhealthy. Being such a small island, fanned by coast and sea breezes, the temperature is mild and equable, and seldom rises above 85° or 86° Fahrenheit. The air, moreover, is much more bracing than in India, and Europeans do not feel so much of the languor which is complained of there. For myself, I can say that since I have resided in Zanzibar, I have always felt much more capable of exertion, and less fatigued by work or exercise than ever I did in Kurrachee. The bugbear of the Zanzibar climate is fever; which, in some form or other, is necessarily almost inseparable from a tropical soil of amazing fertility. There are two forms of fever here; the ordinary ague, or intermittent fever and a more dangerous malarious affection, which is occasionally fatal, especially to persons unseasoned to a warm climate. In general, however, both kinds yield readily to medical treatment; and for the former, little beyond a dose of quinine and a purgative is required. It does not hang about one like your miserable Sind fever, and with care may be got rid of entirely after a few attacks.

We have here a wet and dry season, and regular monsoons. The S. W. monsoon and rainy season commence about the beginning of May, when there is generally a heavy downpour of rain, continuing pretty steadily for a month or six weeks; after which there is a spell of fine weather, varied only by occasional showers until October. During all this time the wind blows steadily from the southward, and the temperature is cool and pleasant; although fevers are much more rife than during the other monsoon. There is a second rainy season or "Chota Bursat" in October, which we are now experiencing, after which the N. E. monsoon ought to set in, and blow until the latter end of April. The temperature during this season is high, and the nights are often very close; but it is, I think, more healthy for Europeans than the rainy season.

COMMERCE.

The trade of Zanzibar is pretty extensive. The place forms the emporium for a large portion of the African coast, and ivory, gum copal, jingelly seed, ebony, cowries, orchella weed, &c., find their way here in large quantities for export to Europe, America and Bombay. Besides the above articles of commerce, Zanzibar itself produces cloves, chillies, and cocoa-nuts, all of which are largely exported, the last named in the form either of copra or oil. There are three American houses, two German, one English, and one French, and a very fair number of ships are yearly loaded for Europe and America. One or two Bombay native houses have also branches here, for the purchase principally of cloves and ivory. The latter article comes from a long way in the interior, and is brought down to the coast in caravans. Before being sent to Zanzibar, it is heavily taxed by the Sultan, the impost it is said varying according to the character of the inhabitants and the port of shipment;—the more turbulent tribes getting off with a low duty, and the quieter ones having a higher rate to pay. Here it finds its way principally into the hands of the Indian traders who, either as principals or "dulals," offer it for sale to the Europeans. Gum copal, or more strictly speaking animi, is also largely exported from Zanzibar. This article comes to market in a very dirty state, being thickly crusted with a peculiar coating of a dark brown colour, which must be removed before it is fit for export. It is accordingly steeped for several days in a strong liquor which dissolves the crust, and after having been dried in the sun and brushed, it is packed in boxes for shipment. Orchella weed, which is used at home as a dyestuff, is a curious kind of lichen, which grows largely on the coast, and is here pressed into bales and exported.

The principal imports are piece goods, beads, gunpowder, muskets and flints, brass and copper wire, &c. The first are brought both from Bombay and England and take the place of money along the coast in bartering with the natives.

This part of my subject would be incomplete without mentioning that Messrs. H. A. Fraser & Co., have just completed the erection of a powerful steam machinery for extracting cocoa-nut oil, and that the same firm have commenced sugar cultivation on a large scale at the northern end of the island. Some two hundred acres are at present under cane, which grows here quite as well as in Mauritius; and it is expected that next year matters will be sufficiently advanced for a cargo to be shipped to England. The factory and machinery are on an extensive scale, and constructed on the newest principles.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

A sketch of Zanizbar would be very incomplete without some reference to this traffic, of which, I regret to say, the island is a regular emporium. Vast numbers of negro slaves are every season purchased or kidnapped here by the Soori and other northern Arabs, and sent to Muscat or the Gulf, in *dhows*. The price fetched by a slave at the northern ports is four or five times what he can be purchased for here; the traffic is therefore a most lucrative one, and can hardly as yet be said to have received any serious check from the exertions of H. M.'s cruisers. The Sultan of Zanzibar, Seyed Majid Bin Seyed Seyed, is bound by treaty to do all in his power to assist our government in the suppression of the slave trade; but, unfortunately, the views of his subjects, whatever his own may be, do not exactly accord with those entertained at Exeter Hall; and an Arab can neither perceive the iniquity of slavery, nor recognize the right of the English to interfere in a matter which so little concerns them. Perhaps, on the whole, our cruisers, north and south, have captured this season a dozen slave *dhows*, a number which bears a very small proportion indeed to those that have escaped; but, in truth, the class of steamers sent on this service are far from suited to their work. I do not believe there is one of them that could overhaul these swift sailing *dhows* in a moderate breeze, and they are consequently obliged to trust principally to their boats, and to taking the Arabs by surprise. The latter occasionally fight desperately: witness the affair of the *Wasp's* boats last May, when some five and twenty English were matched against seventy Soori Arabs. An account of this fight appeared in the Bombay papers, and I am glad to say that both the officers in command, Lieutenants (now Commanders) Rising and Theoblad, have received their promotion in consequence of it.

We are very dull in Zanzibar when the cruisers are absent, as they are at present. The *Wasp* has left the station, and the *Pantaloon, Lyra*, and *Highflyer*, have gone to Trincomallee, under Commodore's orders. The *Penguin*, which has captured more *dhows* this season than any other steamer has gone south, and we do not expect her back before Christmas.

The arrival of one of H. M.'s steamers produces quite a little excitement amongst the handful of Europeans at Zanzibar, and the addition of a dozen or so of officers to our little society, gives an opportunity for dinner-parties, picnics, &c., which is not often neglected.

You will have seen by the Bombay papers that our Consul and Political Agent, Col. R. H. Playfair, has gone to Bombay, whence he has been ordered home on medical certificate. The Acting Consul, Dr. Seward, has been obliged by his health to go to the Seychelles, and there is consequently no English representative here at present. The duties of the English Consulate have been entrusted, during Dr. Seward's absence, to a German merchant, Mr. Schultz.

The Sultan has also gone to Bombay, accompanied by almost all the Arabs of standing or importance in the island, on a visit, by special invitation, to the Governor of Bombay. It is hoped that a glance at the semi-civilization of India, will enlarge his mind on the subject of roads, &c., and that on his return, some efforts will be made to improve the bridle tracts which are dignified by that name in Zanzibar, and to repair the bridges, one and all of which are in a state of delapidation.

I must not forget to allude to the English mission here. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Tozer of the Universities' Mission to East Africa, and his chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Steere, have been established at Zanzibar, ever since the failure of Dr. Livingstone's last expedition up the Zambesi, to which these clergymen had been attached. They have fortunately obtained possession of one of the largest, most commodious and best houses in the town, the position of which I have already described. Their staff has recently been enlarged by the arrival of two excellent ladies from England, one of them the Bishop's sister, the other a school-mistress, and the attention of the mission is at present directed principally to the education of a number of little negro boys and girls, all of them rescued by our cruisers from Arab *dhows*. It is hoped that these children, when they grow up, will assist in spreading the knowledge of the Gospel, and of Western civilization among their benighted brethren in Africa. They are receiving an excellent education, and the little girls, perfect savages but four or five months ago, have already learned to sew neatly, while it is intended, I believe, to instruct the boys in handicraft trades, as soon as the necessary tools arrive from England. The mission has also a small printing press and types, and Dr. Steere is busily engaged in compiling and printing a Suaheli Vocabulary, devoted principally to the dialect spoken at Zanzibar. Divine service is celebrated twice a day in the chapel belonging to the mission; and whenever there are ships of war in the harbour, it is generally arranged that there shall be service on board as well.

I must close this letter with a melancholy piece of intelligence. Last June an expedition started from Zanzibar for the exploration of the interior of Africa, under a German nobleman, Baron Vonderdecken. At considerable expense, the Baron had constructed two steamers, which had been brought in pieces from Europe, and put together here. One was about the size of an ordinary tug boat, and the other a little launch, intended to be used when the stream became too shallow for the larger steamer. The party consisted of about a dozen Europeans, including a doctor and an artist, and was escorted to the mouth of the Juba by H. M.'s steamer *Lyra*. About three days ago five of the party returned in a *dhow* from Lamoo. They reported that after penetrating about three hundred miles up the river (the small steamer was swamped on the bar, with the loss of one European), the larger steamer struck and filled with water. The party landed with their stores, &c., and set about repairing her; and in the meantime the Baron, accompanied by Dr. Luick, went forward in order to enter into friendly negociations with the neighbouring chief. Neither of these gentlemen has since been heard of, and they are believed to have been murdered by the natives. At all events, an attack was made upon the remainder of the party, by a band of Somalies coming from the direction in which the Baron had gone. The Europeans were taken by surprise, and two of them, Mr. Trenn the artist, and the chief engineer, were killed by spear thrusts. The survivors, after beating off their assailants, were forced to desert the steamer, and make their way to the coast, where they succeeded in getting a passage to Zanzibar. This is a melancholy end to an expedition upon which a good deal of preparation and expense had been incurred.

Zanzibar, October 26th, 1865.

COST OF ELECTIONS.

(From the Examiner, Dec. 2.)

As we are likely to have a new Reform Bill, we hope it will provide some effectual remedy against the plunder of candidates at elections. The question ought not to be mixed up with the other important one of the size of electorates or the number of electors. Overgrown constituencies are a great evil, and they would be so if the members paid nothing for their return. The essence of the evil consists in this: that the representative, be he never so wise or willing, cannot do half that is to be done; that he can never be sufficiently acquainted with his constituents, or they with him; and that the multiplication of voters so lessens the value of each vote, and so attenuates the sense of responsibility in the giving it, that many think it is not worth while voting at all, while many more vote in groups or knots as their fellows persuade them, without caring which way it goes. Petty and paltry constituencies are bad for other reasons; namely, that they are either held in political serfdom by one irresponsible individual, or they are bought and sold at private auction without shame or disguise. Both extremes ought to be dealt with fearlessly and firmly. We should be very sorry to see a uniform rule, or any approach to it, proposed; but the avoidance of unwholesome obesity and equally unwholesome emaciation leaves scope for an infinite variety of healthful propositions.

To-day, however, we would say a word on another topic in no way dependent on the question of mere size or number. The best class of candidates are notoriously deterred from competing for Parliamentary honours by a well-founded dread of the cost. A man may without vanity feel that he has talent and experience enough to qualify him for the representation of a place where he is known, and where many of his own or his father's friends appreciate his worth and wish to have him for their member. Their affection and his ambition coincide, and on the eve of a dissolution he is asked to stand. There is but one obstacle, and it is insuperable. In quiet times, when there is no excitement to overtop and sweep away all ordinary weeds and brambles, he knows that the weeds will smother him ere he can fairly get into the clear water. Agency in a dozen different forms and of a dozen different kinds intercepts him, and he feels himself powerless to contend against it. Here and there a man of strong and vigorous will takes a long run, clears two-thirds of it at a bound, and then fights his way through the remainder as best he may, though seldom without exhaustion, and sometimes not without a scar or two. But the best men are in general deterred, by what they see and hear of the struggle, from making the effort. They won't incur the liability that candidature entails. They are ready to spend and be spent in a good cause—to give up time, labour, and health to the promotion of public objects which they consistently hold to be righteous, and to ask no favour or honour for themselves as recompense. The legitimate expense of a canvass and a poll, of printed circulars and of popular meetings, they are willing to incur; for these are perhaps inevitable, and at all events are measurable. But electioneering plunder is a thing totally and absolutely immeasurable. No friend or committee can guarantee a limit to the rapacity of those who make a trade of what, in their slang, is termed "paving the way," and "making things right," and "working up the affair," through means and influence never explained, and never capable of explanation. To this a prudent and sensible man shrinks from making himself liable. If he be half inclined to yield to the importunity of old associates or new admirers, and, asking a couple of days to consider, resorts for advice to some friend who has been in the fire before, what is he told? That the fond assurance of requisitionists that the affair *ought not* to cost more than four or five hundred pounds is not worth a fiddlestick; and that if he consents to be played upon as a political fiddle, played upon he will be, in spite of himself, while a pennyworth of string is left to work upon. It does not signify, as we have said, whether the extortion be practised in a big constituency or a little one, or in one of reasonable size. Birds of prey, when they don't happen to find carrion, light upon the ordinary dwellers of the penfold or farmyard. Attorneys without business, and broken-down traders without credit, mingle in the work of spoil. Each of these panders has a choice bevy at his disposal, if the candidate will only trust him to manage matters at the proper time; and though he should refuse or repel the offer, when the contest is over, and the election lost or won, he is coolly asked to pay all the same. For walking about and taking over the chances of the fight, drinking healths at frequent intervals in public rooms, and looking in for half an hour at an election gathering; thinking of asking this man if one happened to meet him; and having found out how another is going to vote, hastening to tell the fact, with the slight embellishment that this never could have been but for a judicious word dropped at the right time by the reciter's skilful tongue;—for all this sham and make-believe of "agency" score upon score is added up, and large sums are demanded with as much effrontery as if they had been really earned. A beaten candidate has not always the pluck to resist, and a successful one is too often bamboozled by the plea that though it may be all wrong he ought not to begrudge it. Sometimes an individual has the courage to look the thing in the face, and bid the extortioner take his remedy; and when he does so, jurors are not disinclined to afford him such protection as the law allows. But the law itself needs to be strengthened in this behalf.

The amount of professional service which can be rendered to a candidate at any election almost amounts to nothing! and an end ought to be put by statute to the scandalous practice of employing solicitors as agents, or rather allowing solicitors to put their own professional services upon the candidate as an excuse for exacting professional pay. There are many instances in which illegitimate demands under the shape of fees or wages for so-called work and labour are specifically made irrecoverable, even though privity of contract be shown between the parties, the disabling statutes resting upon grounds of public policy. There is no high-minded practitioner who would not rejoice at such an enactment; for the present state of things is in every respect derogatory to the legal profession.

FUAD PACHA'S DOINGS.

(From the Examiner, Dec. 2.)

IT is gratifying to perceive almost every Government in Europe at a dead lock for want of funds and resources,—gratifying because all funds and resources went to armaments and war. It is singular, too, that this complete drying up and perishing of the sinews of war has taken place, with few exceptions, in a full time of peace. Here is France compelled to retrenchment. Prussia is indeed without debt, but its Government is on such terms with Parliament and people that it cannot get wherewithal to equip a vessel. Russia affects to be dead. Austria and Italy face each other with such large armies that neither are able to pay. Austria was maladroit enough to get rid of its Constitution, and then try to raise a loan. The success is doubtful, even at the low rate at which it is offered. As to Turkey, it can no longer find lenders, is obliged to defer the conversion of its debt; and to pay the annual interest of it amounting already to nigh five millions sterling, must consequently become impossible to it. All this news is good news, for it implies the end of the universal system of armament and quarrel.

The Turkish Government, however, has a singular mode of proceeding, one which has hitherto answered, but which we suspect will answer no more. When its treasury is empty, it gets up a quarrel with one of its dependencies, one of those in whose peace Europe is interested. The Grand Vizier says he must arm, that he must have money for arming; and he goes to some European Government or exchequer to help him, in order to save the Ottoman Empire from confusion and defeat. Servia and Montenegro were the favourite *chevaux de bataille* used by the Turks for this purpose. But the Prince of Servia has just paid a large indemnity for the damage which the Turkish guns of the fortress worked. And the Sultan has no complaint against Belgrade.

Fuad Pacha has, however, contrived to get up one against the Prince of Roumania. We have all heard of the disturbances in the market of Bucharest occasioned by the Government forbidding the sale of vegetables. The people indulged in riot. Certain parties strove to make political capital out of the resistance of the rioters, but the troops intervened, and the artillery dispersed the mob first, and then put an end to firing from houses by battering them down.

We can conceive that, at the time of the uprising, the Porte might have said that the Government of the Prince was, though popular with the peasantry, not so much so with the Boyard class. The Porte said nothing of the kind. It is only now, after some months' consideration, and at the instigation of Austria and Russia, that Fuad Pacha fires a missive at the Government of Bucharest. An odd missive it is, since it declares an utter ignorance of the nature or cause of the emeute, and merely dwells on the brutality with which it was put down. Omar Pacha, however, has put down insurrections before now in Wallachia, in Bosnia, and elsewhere. At Bucharest he seized the chiefs of the Constitution and threw them into pontoons in the Danube. No vengeance or punishment of the kind has taken place this time at Bucharest. An amnesty set at liberty every one who had been arrested. And the country had utterly forgotten the circumstance till Fuad's late denunciatory despatch awakened it.

The Prince has returned a very sharp reply. He might have said that being absent at that time his Ministers had simply done their duty in quelling the insurrection. But he takes no such line, assumes for himself the responsibility of all that was done, 'leads that the internal Government of the country was fully intrusted to him by the Congress of Paris and the subsequent conference, and that Fuad can only come forward to pick a quarrel by making remonstrances upon a subject which, he confesses, he does not understand, and in which the tenor of treaties shows that he has no right to interfere.

The Turkish Vizier, after penning his despatch inculpating Prince Couza, sent it, not to Bucharest, which it only reached after some time, but to the press. And it was published in the *Moniteur Ottoman*, and made known to the populace of Wallachia before the Bucharest Government knew its purport. Hence, as Prince Couza alleges, it was more a proclamation to provoke a revolt than a remonstrance to have any effect on the Government to which it was addressed. Its nature was calculated to arouse the old Boyard party, struck down by the repression of August last, and to encourage it to engage in fresh conspiracies.

Had Sir Henry Bulwer remained at Constantinople, he certainly would have dissuaded such rash and unwarrantable conduct of the Turkish Minister. Lord Lyons cannot yet be *au courant* of such affairs, nor have acquired the influence necessary to correct such errors.

The designs of the Porte against Wallachia are but too manifest. They have made Rustchuk on the Danube the seat of Government for the surrounding provinces. From Giurgevo opposite, a railway will soon extend to Bucharest. So that the Pacha will have quick and rapid communication with whatever discontented feeling may exist in that capital. Prince Couza in his letter declares, that the interests of the Turkish Government and of the Wallachian Government are really and ought to be the same, to keep on good accord with each other, and to develope the peace, prosperity, and union of each population. But the Turks would re-seize their ancient hold of the provinces which they regret having allowed to escape them. The great resource of a Turkish Minister at present is to raise money by mortgaging the revenues of each port and each province. Wallachia would form a valuable pledge, and no doubt Fuad would gladly attempt to lay hold on it. We say attempt, for in the accomplishment he would never succeed. It is Russia and Austria who have better chances of profiting by such a move, and therefore they impel Fuad Pasha to rash despatches, preparatory to manœuvres of a more violent nature.

The British Government, we see, have taken advantage of the Turkish decision to make Rustchuk the seat of a governing Pasha, by removing thither Mr. Dalziel, the Consul from Jassy.

PROFESSOR MASSON'S INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

(From the Scotsman.)

PROFESSOR MASSON, on the cheering subsiding, commenced his address with the following introductory remarks:—It would be strange if it were without emotion that I found myself in this place. Between five-and-twenty and two-and-twenty years ago, I was a student within these walls, smitten with an affection, which no lapse of time has been able to diminish, for the noble city which lies round them, and which was to me as a place of second birth, and receiving here my latest academic lessons, and some of the most powerful intellectual impulses of my life, from men whose names now belong to our country's history. They are gone, these teachers of my youth; their well-remembered faces, and forms I shall see no more; here, near the scenes where I knew them as they lived, I can but visit their graves. But from those days there survive, in this city, and this University, not a few whom I knew as then already held in respect and honour: while in the places of those who are gone there have come others, who were then dear companions of mine, or have since then become numbered among my friends. Returning hither, therefore, where so much of my heart has always been, I have not the pain of finding myself a stranger. That I should have returned, however, to assume the particular post that has been assigned me in this seat of learning may well call up in me rather special feeling. At the time of which I have spoken, I more than once sat, as a casual listener, among the students of the class which it is now appointed to me to conduct. My predecessor of those days was one whose services in another capacity the University has since enjoyed, and whom law and literature are now alike following with esteem into his present retirement. To him succeeded a man whose reputation for work well done will last long both in this and in another University—the disciplined and conscientious Spalding. Finally, through an incumbency of no less than twenty years, you have had among you him whose premature death has deprived this University of one of its ornaments, taken from the society of this city an individuality of force and mark, and left a blank in the literature of North Britain. What Professor Aytoun was to this University you can tell better than I can. Even to me, however, who met him but seldom, tidings were brought, not only of his great success with his classes, but of the qualities on which that success was founded—his zeal in the business of these classes, the frankness of a literary enthusiasm which could not but eloquently communicate itself, and, above all, his kindliness to his students individually, the interest he took in their readings and exercises, and the warmth with which he welcomed and encouraged every outbreak among them of special talent. Truly, among the young these qualities are of worth.

Still are *they* fit alike for weeping or for laughter;
The flight they still admire, the flash with pleasure see;
Who finished is, is scarce worth looking after;
The growing one will always thankful be.

Did there not, moreover, surround Aytoun, in his position here, the power of a reputation extended far beyond it by his varied writings? In him there was more than the academic teacher. There was the hearty humorist, whose papers had made thousands laugh and whose burlesques had gathered significance by repetition till phrases from them had flavoured public talk; there was the trenchant literary critic; there was the poet of metrical fragments and romances, whose phantasy moved with fondness among the memories and legends of a portion of the Scottish past, because the man himself was endowed with something of that patriotic fervour that passion for the antique of which Scott was the great representative, and the absence of which from any mind is certainly a constitutional defect—though it may remain a question what figures and tendencies in the past one ought to be fascinated by, and to think most worthy of re-interpretation. Meditating on all which as meeting in Aytoun and finding myself now in his stead here, I may well feel that there is transmitted to me along with a high honour, a more than usual responsibility. But apologies are vain things. No one can ever be exactly what another has been before; nor, if such repetitions were possible, would they be fitting in the current of affairs. Enough for me, remembering all that my predecessor was, which I must fail to be, to avow that I enter on my post with a resolution to devote myself to the utmost of my energies, in my own way, to the performance of its duties. He concluded his address, which was frequently applauded, as follows:—I cannot forget—how could I?—that the post to which I have been appointed, honourable in itself, is doubly honourable as being in this city—the ancient, the picturesque, the widely-celebrated capital of Scotland. Celebrated not only for its antiquity and picturesqueness, but for more! London excepted, that greatest city which gathers all and evolves such majestic forms and specialties of nobleness out of its very multitudinousness, what city within these islands have the British muses more loved, or more habitually dwelt in than this where I am now? National and local attachments are feelings in which I am not deficient, and of which I see no reason to be ashamed. My walks henceforth are to be in these streets, long ago familiar and dear to me, and now—after eighteen years spent in the tumult of a greater society, and latterly in office there in a college which has made its mark on our time, and my connection with which I shall ever remember with pride—once more my own and dear to me again. Wherever I walk—whether in the older spots that remind me of the generation of Hume, Adam Smith, Robertson, and the rest of that cluster, or along the open space of gardens where Sir Walter appropriately sits under his monument in the whole city's centre, and where near at hand is the statue of Christopher North—I have borne in upon me the memories of a a rich literary past. And is the literary glory of Edinburgh gone? No. The mutual relations of different parts of the country may be changed; and London, now within a few hours of us, and by telegraph within a few seconds, exerts a more tremendous attraction than ever, and drags towards it the centres of most interests. But there are certain interests that inhere in the spots where the fit men reside. The commerce of British literature may be centralising itself more and more in London; but not necessarily British literature itself. And are not the conditions here still suitable for a continuation of that resident literary activity (all the better perhaps because not exclusively professional) which has constituted so much of the past reputation of the city. Among my auditors at this moment cannot I reckon up some, and in the city and neighbourhood around cannot I think of others, in whose persons there is kept up the resident literary succession? May I not feel that to these and to their juniors who may yet be under the horizon, I stand in possible, if undefined relations? May I not feel that out of these relations there may arise duties? Truly, when I add the thought of these to the thoughts of my more definite and academic duties I have reason for diffidence. It is for you to encourage me. And how? Not, certainly, by sparing me where I may fail through indolence. It is good for every man to be surrounded by an atmosphere of bracing criticism. It is for you to stir me up by exacting from me all that it is right to exact. Only, gentlemen, extend to me this indulgence, and assuredly, gentlemen, I shall have need of it, and more especially at the beginning of my labours, that you will sometimes accept effort instead of achievement, and that you will pardon in me all pardonable deficiencies.

Professor Masson resumed his seat amid general cheering.

A FRENCHMAN one day saw a gentleman walk up to an open snuff-box in the hands of another, and take a pinch of snuff, having prefaced the act with the words, "May I take the liberty?" On the next day the Frenchman went into a tobacco-shop, and asked for half an ounce of liberty.

"I'LL bet a sheep," said Old Meredith to his better half, "that our boy Otho is going crazy; fur he's grinnin' at the plough, he's grinnin' at the barn, and he's grinnin' to himself wherever he goes." "Sho! old man," said his wife, "you don't know nothin'. The critter's [illegible] letter."

AN ENQUIRING CHILD:—"Father, did you ev[illegible] other wife besides mother?"—"No, my boy; [illegible] sessed you to ask such a question?"—"Becau[illegible] the old Family Bible where you married Ann[illegible] 1835, and that isn't mother, for her name was S[illegible]

A GENTLEMAN passing through one of our p[illegible] was insulted by some clerks, and was advised [illegible] to the principal, which he did. "I have be[illegible] here," said he, "by some of the rascals of this place, and I am come to acquaint you of it, as I understand you are the principal."

THERE are many who say in their hearts, though they lack the courage to speak out,—

"I don't approve o' giving pledges;
You'd ought to leave a feller free,
An' not go knockin' out the wedges
To ketch his fingers in the tree."

A PHILOSOPHICAL cabman thus speaks of the section over which his wheels make their tracks:—"If you run over a youngster down here," said he, "the folks don't say nothin', kase they have got more children and no wittles for'em: but you jist run over a goat or a kid, or a sow or a pig, I'm blest if a mob ain't after you in two minits!"

STERNE, who used his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick in a fine sentimental manner, in praise of conjugal love and fidelity. "The husband," said Sterne, "who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burnt over his head."—"If you think so," said Garrick, "I hope your house is insured."

A CLERGYMAN called on a poor parishoner, whom he found bitterly lamenting the loss of an only son, a boy of about four or five years old. In the hope of consoling the afflicted woman, he remarked to her that "one so young could not have committed any grievous sin, and that no doubt the child was gone to heaven." "Ah, sir," said the simple-hearted creature, "but Tommy was so shy—and they are all strangers there!"

A WRITER in a *Medical Gazette* gives the following lucid explanation of the phenomenon of a lady's blush:—"The mind communicates with the central ganglion; the latter, by inflex action through the brain and facial nerve, communicates with the organic nerves in the face, with which its branches inosculate." This explanation beats Dr. Johnson's celebrated definition of network,—"Anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections."

LORD PALMERSTON, about twenty years ago, passed through Dublin, and, spending the Sunday there, he went to one of the churches, and heard a sermon which greatly pleased him. He made a mental memorandum of the preacher, and ten years afterwards the valuable London living of All Souls', Langham-place, having become vacant by the appointment of its rector, Mr. Baring, to the Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol, Lord Palmerston wrote to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, requesting him to offer the living to the aforesaid preacher. The latter called upon the Viceroy to decline it, and at the same time thanked his Excellency for having thought of him. The Viceroy explained that the offer had really come from the Premier, which of course made it the more flattering. Lord Palmerston did not lose sight of his favourite, and some years later offered him an Irish Bishopric. This was accepted, and the lucky preacher is now Bishop of Cork.

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BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.

CAPITAL, TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF RS. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchand.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Branches.

BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. „ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Join Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d	
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d	
1 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11⅞d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manage

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Sharse and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
4 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
1 month's do.	2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland...	1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. ,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent,

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

Capital—Fully Paid up.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	... 1s. 11⅞d.
5 „	... 1s. 11⅞d.
4 „	... 1s. 11⅞d.
3 „	... 1s. 11⅞d.
2 „	... 1s. 11⅞d.
1 „	... 1s. 11⅞d.
Demand	... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
16 „ ... 6 „
„ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M. : Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Capital—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—65, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per rupee.
4 „	2s. 1d.	„
3 „	2s. 0½d.	„
2 „	2s. 0½d.	„
1 „	2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand	2s. 0½d.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4 : Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 1	2s. 0½d.	„
On demand	2s. 0d.	„
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	„
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	„

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Over-land at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 17th November 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.

Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. {The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0½d.	„

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. {The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.

Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.

Solicitors.

Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES {London... J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta... Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do. at 3 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do. at 2 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Do. at 1 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand	1s. 10⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated,

with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ 1 do.	2s. 0½d.	„
„ On demand do.	2s. 0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्टान, चना, अड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up.........................£1,000,000
Paid up..............................861,000
Reserve Fund.......................106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
Four „ „	2s. 0½d.	„
Three „ „	2s. 0½d.	„
Two „ „	2s. 0½d.	„
One „ „	2s. 11⅞d.	„
On demand	2s. 0d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11⅞d.	
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11⅞d.	

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent. per annum		
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditors.

ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	„
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	„
1 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	„
Demand.	2s. 0d.	„

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th October 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each,

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.

Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, E q., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.

Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.

London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Looans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2	rupee.
„ 4 „	2s.	„
„ 3 „	2s.	„
„ 1 „	2s. 0½d.	„
„ on Demand	2s. 0½d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s. 0d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s. 11⅞d.	„

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

બોમબે ટરેડીગ એડ બેકીગ આશોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.

Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.

Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.

Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:

For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 6 „ „
„ 9 „ 7 „ „
„ 12 „ 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10A. M. to 1 P.M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bomba 21st January 18

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shar of Rs. 400 each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c., for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee,
Do. at 3	at 2s. 1d.	„
Do. Demand	2s. 0½d.	
Do. Scotland	2s. 0½d.	
Do. Ireland	2s. 0½d.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 0½d.	„

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „ „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 5th January 1866.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આશોશીએશન (લીમાટેડ.)

Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 Lacs, in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.

Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—

On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain ? per cent per annum.
„ „ 3 months „ 6 „ „
„ „ 6 „ „ „ „

until further notice.

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M : Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1865.

FOR SALE.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

	Rs.	
Cornhill Magazine for December...	0	12
The Cadet Engineer, or Steam for the Student. By John H. Long	5	12
Cassell's Illustrated Shakspeare. Vol. 1...	9	8
The Rifle in Cashmere: A Narrative of Shooting Expeditions. By A. Brinkman	2	12
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. By L. Carroll	5	12
Pereira's Manual of Materia Medica. By Dr F. Farre	15	12
Strange Stories of the Animal World. By J. Timbs	4	8
Adventures of Don Quixote. Illustrated	9	8
Little Foxes; or the Insignificant Little Habits which mar Domestic Happiness. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	2	12
Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries. By David and Charles Livingstone.	15	12
Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant. By Robert Curzon	5	12
A Concise Dictionary of the Bible. By W. Smith	15	12
Peking and the Pekingese, during the First Year of the British Embassy at Peking. By D. F. Rennie. 2 Vols	18	0
Diamond Dust. By Eliza Cook	2	12
Madeline Graham. By the author of "Whitefriars."	4	8
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary Art. By C. Steel. New Edition, 1865	13	8
Flooding after Delivery and its Scientific Treatment. By L. Earle	3	12
Jackson's Gymnastics for the Fingers and Wrist.	2	12
The Shepherd and his Flock. By J. R. Macduff	5	0
The Book of Nursery Tales, a Keepsake for the Young.	3	12
Lizzie Leigh, and other Tales. By Mrs. Gaskell	2	12
Legends and Lyrics. By Adelaide Anne Proctor, Illustrated	15	12
Geoffrey Gambado, or a Simple Remedy for Hypochondriacism. By a Humourist Physician	5	12
The Light House, being the Story of a Great Fight between Man and the Sea. By R. M. Ballantyne.	3	12
Paul Foster's Daughter. By D. Cook	2	12
The King's Mail. By H. Holl	2	12
Citoyenne Jacquelline. By Sarah Tytler 3 vols.	13	8
Sensation Trials, chiefly in High Life. By a Civilian.	0	12
The Uncommercial Traveller. By C. Dickens	2	4
Hard Times and Pictures from Italy. By C. Dickens	2	12
A Book of Favourite Modern Ballads. Illustrated with Colored Engravings	15	12
A Dictionary of English Etymology. By H. Wedgewood. Vol. 3...	9	0
The Hatchet Throwers. By J. Greenwood. Illustrated	3	12
Do. Do. Do. Coloured.	5	12
The Housekeeper's Assistant, 350 Receipts	2	0
The Harvest of the Sea. By J. G. Bertham	15	12
A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 4th edition 1865. By J. F. Royle	9	8
A Manual of Practical Therapeutics. 2nd edition 1865. By E. J. Waring	9	8
A Manual of Civil Engineering. By W. J. M. Rankine	12	8
The Laws and Principles of Whist. By Cavendish...	2	12
The Complete Works of Shakespeare	1	8
The Baital Pachisi. By D. Forbes	6	8
Artillery Officer's Squad Book	2	4
Colenso's Arithmetic and Key	6	12
Chambers's Historical Questions	2	0
Leisure Hour for 1865...	6	0
Sunday at Home for 1865...	6	0
Victor Hugo's Les Miserables (in French)...	7	8
Louis Napoleon, the destined Monarch of the World.	2	0
Trench's Synonyms of the New Testament. New edn. 1865	8	0
Story's Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws, foreign and domestic: 6th edition, 1865, carefully revised and considerably enlarged by I. P. Redfield, LL. D.	24	0
Stonehenge's The Shot Gun and Sporting Rifle	8	0
Hardwich's Photographic Chemistry, 7th edn. 1864.	5	12
Popular Songs and Dances for the Guitar, in 3 books.	3	8
100 Exercises, Studies, and Extracts for the Violin...	1	12
Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Edited by V. Novello	1	8
Reynolds' Agnes; or Beauty and Pleasure. 2 vols...	9	12
———— The Young Duchess	4	14
———— The Empress Eugenie's Boudoir	3	12
———— Rosa Lambert	4	14
———— Edith Heron: or, the Earl & the Countess. 2 vols...	9	12
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Waltz—Beloved Star. By H. Laurent	2	0
Galop—The Burlesque. By Jas. Cassidy...	1	8
Song—What are the wild waves saying? Duet	1	8
———— A Voice from the Waves	1	4
French in a fortnight without the aid of a master	0	8
Plays—Shooting the Moon. Catching an Heiress. Two Heads better than one.—Each	0	8
Fisher's Young Man's Best Companion	2	0
The Prem Sagur—Original text	25	0
Ditto Eastwick's translation	10	0

ALMANACS FOR 1866 FOR SALE.

The *Times of India* large Almanac	7	4
The *Gazette* ditto	7	4
The Small Almanac from both Presses	1	10
The *Daily Post* Almanac	2	2

(These prices include postages to any part of India)

1st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER FRERES } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and open-faced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.

Of most handsome workmanship.

CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired

SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

DESSERT FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS—Just received an elegant assortment of these articles in sets of 12 Knives and 12 Forks in a set. Each set is enclosed in a handsome Mahogany case. From Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 the set.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER AND SCREW FOR DRAWING CORKS.—An invention which combines simplicity of action with ease and security in drawing Corks. It consists of a pair of double levers and a Corkscrew adapted for the same. Price of a Lever and Corkscrew Rs. 3.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIPHONE MUSICAL BOXES, the Harmoniphone accompaniment to these boxes has a beautiful flute like effect? Ormolu mountings and feet, playing eight tunes, from Rs. 300. SOUNDY & Co.

WHISKEY BARRELS on a 4-wheel dray, best Argentine Silver Engine engraved, with brigh. Hoops, with bucket to match, for measuring the Whiskey.

7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverages, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing property. In this manner the contents of the bottle can be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and all waste avoided.

Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.

Rs. 10 each—Cash.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS OR POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balanced. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are strongly recommended for their style of manufacture.

FIRST SIZE.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of Weights, viz., one set to weigh from ½ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ½ tola to 8 tolas.

Price of First Size Weigher and two sets of Weights as above, Rs. 12.

SECOND SIZE.—The scale and the stand all of solid brass, with 2 sets of Weights as above, Rs. 15.

7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Office of the undersigned, a new medium sized BROUGHAM, by Windover.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—MR. CHEESEMAN having resigned his appointment as Manager of the Company, the Directors have much pleasure in announcing that the services of one of the most experienced Veterinary Surgeons in the Presidency have been engaged from 1st instant, and that the Company are now prepared to undertake THE TREATMENT OF SICK HORSES, THE GRANTING OF CERTIFICATES OF SOUNDNESS, and THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF HORSES ON COMMISSION.

All letters should be addressed to the MANAGER, VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY LIMITED), Byculla.

FOR SALE, ex Troop ship *Agamemnon* from London:—

York Ham.
Berkley Cheese.
Compressed Preserved Vegetables.
Butter in 7lbs. Jar.
Preserved Potatoe.
Dessicated Milk.
Essence of Raspberry, Oranges, &c.
Best Lavender Water.

Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE and MANEOKJEE, No. 18, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—TWO PRINTING MACHINES.—One Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited) premises, Byculla, some superior Australians made kiping covered Saddles with Bridles, &c. Price Rs. 100 each.

These Saddles deserve the attention of owners of Australians, because ordinary English made Saddles do not fit thes Horses.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.

Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.

A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.

Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.

Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign Goods, invites an inspection of the choice additions ex *Oberon, Defiant* and *Cospatrick* that he his recently made to his stock, viz:

Toys, a great variety, of which a new kind of Mechanical Dolls deserves special mention.

Willow Baskets, a large assortment.

Bohemian Glass Ware and Porcelain, excellent assortment of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Card Baskets, &c., Butter Cups, Scent Bottles.

Perfumery and Fancy Soap, by Rimmel.

Eau de Stutt-gart, a much sweeter perfume than Eau de Cologne.

Lozenges by Coward, a great variety.

Embroidered Cushions and Slippers, finished and in outline.

Counter-Panes, of single and double widths.

Wall Papers of very handsome designs.

Goglets, and *Jugs,* porous, for speedily cooling water.

Reading Lamps, with Milk Glass Shades and apparatus for excluding the wind.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Bathing and *Washing Towels,* of various sizes and of the best workmanship.

Trichinopoly Cheeroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Havanna shape.

Ten per cent. discount allowed on all fancy Goods, for Cash payment.

Mr. N. receives new Goods from Europe monthly.

A COFFEE MACHINE for making Coffee for 100 persons, with Coffee Roaster and Mill. Price Rs. 250.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS—Solid mahogany, 7 octaves, by Shiedmayer of Stuttgart, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Received a fresh supply of Quinine; the genuineness of which has been fully established. Rs. 5 per ounce. Very considerable discount allowed if taken in large quantities

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked, ex *Oberon.* Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, to dine from 6 to 24 persons, and Damask Table Napkins of all sizes and qualities. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 32 inches.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA has been during thirty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught,* in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, above and in all HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG, *And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	3	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, eport Prospectuses, &c., apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
EDWARD HENRY SEWELL, Secretary.

Bruce Lane, Bombay. 15th February, 1865.

Holloway's Pills are decidedly the best remedy for all disorders of the stamach and bowels, the liver and kidneys. They act with so decided an effect, and yet so gently, that people of the most delicate constitutions may take them with the most perfect confidence. They do not contain a single grain of mercury or other noxious substance, being composed exclusively of rare balsams. They are, therefore, equally safe and efficacious, and as a family medicine, nothing yet invented or discovered can be compared with them for a moment. With these inestimable Pills at hand, together with the printed directions affixed to each box, no other medical advice or assistance can be needed in any ordinary case of sickness.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

urther information will be supplied at the Company's Offces and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
| Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.

J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.

Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Established in 1834.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,

Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:

Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietarn Company, and without attempting a rash competitioy with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181		5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834		7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153		8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940		5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at his Room, in Meadow Street, sundry articles of Plated, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cheroot Cases, Photographic Pictures, Iron Cots, Iron Meat Scales, Opera Glasses, Charts, a small quantity of Allsopp's Pale Ale in quarts, and a few Tins of Maccaroni and Vermicelli, Copper Cooking Utensils, and various other articles.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints) bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality,* and can be confidently recommended.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 12th January 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Jacconets, Madapollams, T. Cloths, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BEACH ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his Residence, Beach Road, Malabar Hill, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the Late JOHN, LONGLEY, Esq., the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea sets, plated Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salver, Candlesticks, sets of Spoons and Forks, Cutlery &c., and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Dining, Circular, and Pier Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Chiffoniers, Conversation and Tete a Tete Couches, Drawingroom, Priedieu, and Easy Chairs, Rich Carpets, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Brass Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, richly carved winged Almira, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Mahogany, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, Camp Cots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Plants, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Carriages and Horses, Harness, Side and Hunting Saddles, Jules &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Light English-built double-seated Brougham, with Circular Glasses, Drab Silk Linings, &c., (quite new.)

One light English-built Self-driving Phaeton.

Sets of Single and Double Harness.

One Eight-day Rimmell's Clock, showing the days of the week and month, also strikes half hour.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c., several Cases of Iron Bedsteads, Pictures in Gilt Frames, French Brandy, Broad Woollen Cloths, American Rocking Chairs, &c., &c.

And one Coal weighing Scale, to weigh ½ ton of Coal at once.

By order of Furdoonjee Framjee Motiwalla, and on account of Maneckjee Nusserwanjee Paruck—

1 Gold Hunting Watch, by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, No. 04080, with Gold Albert Chain and Locket.

Just landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A superior London Miniature Brougham with shafts, pole and lamps.

AT 1 P. M.

A good Surat Milk Cow.
One second hand Brougham.
And any Carriages or Horses offering.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One remarkably light English built Phaeton (nearly new) with a fast going Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 2,000.

ALSO

One serviceable Buggy with a fast going Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete—open to an offer. Rs. 1,200.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:

1000 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
800 „ „ Shirtings.
900 „ „ Jaconets.
1500 „ „ T Cloth.

A few Iron-folding Chairs with Cushions.

A Invoice of superior Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Scissors, Razors, &c.

An Invoice of 81 Cases superior Oilmanstores and Perfumery from the celebrated maker G. F. Coward, London.

OILMANSTORES.

Durham Mustard, Salad Oil in Pints and Decanters, Vinegar, Mixed Pickles, Imperial Hot Ditto, assorted Sauces, French Essence, Tart Fruit, Jams and Jellies, Mixed Orange and Lemon Peel, Patras Currants, Muscatel Raisins, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Yarmouth Bloaters, &c., &c.

PERFUMERY AND MEDICINES.

Peppermint and other Lozenges of various kinds, assorted Comfits, Seidlitz, and Soda Powder, Permanent Ink, Calomel, Sulphate of Quinine, Magnesia, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Epso, Essence Ginger, Camomile, Ginger, Peppermint, Spirits of Hartshorn and Lavender, Laudanum, Balsam, Copiaebebs, Pineture of Myrrh, Brandy Bitters, Codliver Oil, Essence of Roses, Marichalbi, Verbena Boquet, assorted Essences, Smelling Salts, Lavender Water, Eau de vie, Milk of Roses, Shaving Soap and Paste, Dentifrice, Tooth Brushes, Oil of Roses, Golden Oil, Bear's Grease, Maccasar Pomade, Marrow Oil, Circassian Cream, Lip Salve, Hair Powder, Powder Puffs, Soap, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND AT EGUTPOORA ON THE TOP OF THE THULL GHAUT.

If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, the well known residence situated on an elevated and healthy spot near the Egutpoora Railway Station, the Property of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors of the Thull Ghaut Railway.

The House contains a Dining Room, a Drawing Room, 3 Bed Rooms, 3 Dressing Rooms and a Study, and a Verandah 9 feet wide, covered with thick Coir Matting and fitted with chick blinds all round. The Stabling for 3 Horses. In the front of the House is a very tastefully laid out garden full of choice plants. The ground belonging to the property covers an area of nine acres or thereabouts.

N. B.—A plan of the property may be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE STEAMER "PHLOX."

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Steamer *Phlox,* with Stores, as she now lies on the Apollo Bunder.

SALE OF BRITISH BARQUE "WATER LILLY."

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 3 P. M., the British Barque *Water Lilly,* 580 tons, now lying in the Harbour of Bombay, with her masts, sails, yards, boats and riggings, &c., as it is now lying (without her Cargo of Salt in her bottom) by order of Hajee Mohamed Seedick, Agent of Messrs. Hajee Jackariah Mohamed & Co., the Mortgagees, on account and risk of the Mortgagor.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES, &c., ON MAZAGON HILL, LATELY IN THE OCCUPANCY OF GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.

Under instructions from the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., all the Materials composing the above property, which will be divided into two lots as follows:—

Lot 1. The Materials of the Bungalow.
Lot 2. The Materials of all the out-houses.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money will be required upon each lot being knocked down, and the balance must be paid within two days, whereupon the work of demolition will be permitted to commence.

The Materials must be entirely cleared away within 30 days from the date of sale.

For all other terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

An Invoice of 6 Cases Garden Ornaments, consisting of 73 dozen Garden Bordering, No. 10, 14 by 7, painted green, 24 Ornamental Scent Vases with brass wire Tops and Cups, 4 Bronzed Circular Flower Stands, 4 Bronzed Circular Stands, 4 Painted Vases and Pedestals, 4 Fountains with Pipe for Jet, and 4 Brown Jets for Fountain, 2 Cases Ploughs.

SALE OF CONTRACTORS' PLANT AND MATERIALS, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, near the Bores Bunder Station, removed there for convenince of sale, the Property of Messrs. WYTHES and JACKSON, the remainder of their plant used in the construction of the Thull Ghaut Incline, consisting of Contractor's Rails, Bar Iron, Quarry and other Bars, Anvils, Vices, Smiths' Tools of all kinds, Blocks, Crabs, Chains, Lifting Jacks, Weighing Machines, Waggon Wheels, Axle Pedestals and Axles, Iron Work for Crabs, also Quarry Traversing and Travelling Cranes, large Iron Buckets, Wood, and Cast Iron, Patent Fuse and a quantity of Contractors' Tools, consisting of Picks, Powras, Sootkees, Square, Round, Chipping and Small Hammers, Crow Bars, Lever, Iron Drill, Steel Bars, Wedges, Vices, Screws, Cross Cut Saws, Augurs, Adzes, Bill Hooks, Cart Chains, Grind Stones, Anvils, Bellows, Brick Moulds, Dumpy Levels and Stand, Teakwood Carts, and sundry other Stores.

Descriptive catalogues are published and will be had on application to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and, Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.

A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.

Bombay, 12th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHARMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.